

**A CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPAIR IN *ELLEN
DEGENERES SHOW* SEASON 11**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature**



Debby Yunita Saputri

10211144011

ENGLISH LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

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FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY

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APPROVAL SHEET

A CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPAIR IN *ELLEN DEGENERES*

SHOW SEASON 11

A THESIS



First Supervisor

Second Supervisor

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Suhaini M. Saleh'.

Suhaini M. Saleh, M.A.

NIP. 19540120 197903 1 002

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paulus Kurnianta'.

Paulus Kurnianta, M. Hum

NIP. 19720622 200501 1 001

RATIFICATION SHEET

A CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPAIR IN *ELLEN DEGENERES* *SHOW SEASON 11*

A THESIS

By:

Debby Yunita Saputri

10211144011

Accepted by the Board of Examiners of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Yogyakarta State University on July 27th, 2015 and declared to have fulfilled the requirements for the attainment of a *Sarjana* Degree in English Language and Literature.

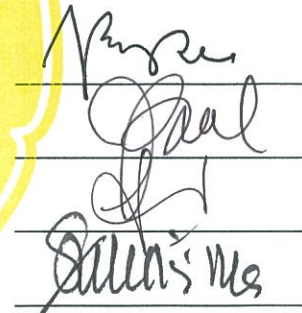
Board of Examiners:

Chairperson : Andy Bayu Nugroho, M. Hum

Secretary : Paulus Kurnianta, M. Hum

First Examiner : Titik Sudartinah, M. A

Second Examiner : Suhaini M. Saleh, M. A

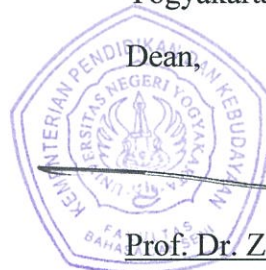


Yogyakarta, July 27th, 2015

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Yogyakarta State University

Dean,




Prof. Dr. Zamzani, M. Pd

NIP. 19550505 198011 1 001

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Debby Yunita Saputri

NIM : 10211144011

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

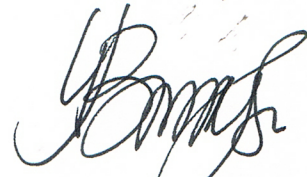
Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 6 Juli 2015

Penulis,



Debby Yunita Saputri

DEDICATIONS

I dedicated this thesis to my dearest ibuk, mama, papa, mbak, and adek. Their never-ending prayers, love, and support are my greatest source of motivation.

MOTTOS

*So verify, with the hardship, there is relief. Verify, with the hardship,
there is relief.*

(Al-Insyirah: 5-6)

*Do not lose hope, nor be sad. You will surely be victorious if you are
true in Faith.*

(Al-Imran :3)

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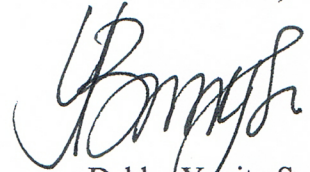
Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin. All praise be to Allah SWT for His guidance and blessings so that the researcher can complete her thesis. During the thesis writing process, the researcher received a lot of prayers, support, and help. Therefore, in this opportunity, she would like to express her greatest gratitude to:

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect and still needs improvement. Therefore, she would accept any suggestions which can help her improve this thesis.

Yogyakarta, July 6th, 2015

The researcher,



Debby Yunita Saputri

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A CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS OF REPAIR IN *ELLEN DEGENERES SHOW* SEASON 11

Debby Yunita Saputri
10211144011

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes repair phenomena in the interview session in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. It focuses on analyzing the types of repair and repair operations. Descriptive qualitative method was employed in this research since the data of this research were in the forms of words, clauses, and sentences containing repair phenomenon. Quantitative method was also employed to measure the frequency of occurrences of types of repair and repair operations. In analyzing the data, textual analysis was employed in this research. In addition, trustworthiness of the data was achieved through triangulation.

The research findings show that all types of repair occur in the talk show. Self-initiated self-completed repair has the highest frequency of occurrence since the trouble sources mostly occurred inside the speaker's mind. Also, the speaker of the trouble source can provide the repair by himself within the same turn. On the other hand, other-initiated other-completed repair is the most rarely employed repair because this type is often perceived as threatening the speaker's face.

Among 16 repair operations, there are only 12 repair operations occurred in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, aborting, searching, parenthesizing, recycling, reformatting, reordering, confirmation, explanation, and combination. Replacing is the most often occurring repair operation because the trouble sources mostly related to the use of wrong words, or slip of the tongue. In contrast, sequence-jumping, repeat, rephrasing, and rejection never occurred in the show. Sequence-jumping does not occur because the dialogues are happened in interview session, therefore, the participants cannot suddenly change the topic. Meanwhile, repeat and rephrasing do not occur because the participants do not experience hearing or understanding problem. Rejection does occur in the show however, it always followed with another operation. The research findings also show that there is a new operation occurred, that is, clarification.

Keywords : repair, types of repair, repair operations, *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is a process of exchanging information, ideas, feeling, thoughts, etc. among human beings. It requires two persons called a sender and a receiver. The one who delivers the message is called the sender while the other participant who receives the message is called as the receiver. Communication plays a crucial role in human beings' lives because it is a basic feature in human beings' lives. Human beings highly need communication to do their daily activities, such as, teaching process, doing businesses, entertaining audiences, and socializing.

Generally, communication is divided into two. They are verbal communication and non-verbal communication. In verbal communication, messages are delivered through words. Different from verbal communication, non-verbal communication is a form of communication which is performed without using words. Instead, messages are sent through various physical ways, such as body language, sign language, paralanguage, silence, facial expressions, etc. Verbal communication is used more frequently than non-verbal communication because it is considered more effective and easy to deliver messages and intentions in utterances rather than non-verbal communication. Verbal communication can be in the form of both spoken and written language.

Spoken language conveys meaning through the use of sounds or words uttered by the speaker. In contrast to spoken language, written language conveys meaning through written symbols, such as letters, pictures, etc. Choong (2014:3-4) states that written language is well-organized and permanent while spoken language tends to be spontaneous and temporary. Also, written language has more complex structure and is very careful in its organization. As opposed to written language, spoken language excluding scripted speech has more simple construction and full of repetitions and rephrasing, incomplete sentence, interruptions, and corrections (Gottlieb and Ernst-Slavit, 2014:14). Those conversational phenomena may happen due to a hearing problem, understanding problem or speaking problem.

Conversational problems can be resolved by performing repair. Repair may happen because a speaker believes that the listener may not understand his/her utterance, therefore s/he needs to correct or revise the utterance in order to create a successful conversation. Liddicoat (2007:171) defines repair as a process where a speaker can deal with the problems they face during conversation or talk-in-interaction. Repair does not simply study how the speaker or the interlocutor corrects and revises their utterances when mistakes arise in a conversation. According to Schegloff the concept of repair is:

....the overall phenomenon of dealing with problems in talk and the terms repairable or trouble source to indicate the thing in talk which needs to be repaired (Schegloff et al., 1977: 363)

In this research, the researcher analyzes the phenomenon of repair in an American talk show named *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. The researcher chooses *Ellen DeGeneres Show* as the object of the research because the concept of the talk show is informal, casual and funny. In addition, the talk show contains naturally occurring conversation which means that all the dialogues in the show are not scripted dialogues. The dialogues in the talk show *Ellen DeGeneres Show* had similar features with daily conversation, therefore it was compatible with the concept of conversation analysis, i.e. focus on talk-in-interaction or daily conversation.

B. Research Focus

Conversation cannot be separated from human beings' daily lives because they need conversation to communicate with each other. Also, conversation is the basic aspect of people's lives. In communicating, especially in speaking, people often deal with problems arising during communication. In order to make the conversation go smoothly, the speaker needs to resolve the problems. An act of resolving the conversational phenomenon by correcting mistakes in the utterances is called as repair.

The researcher takes an American talk show called *Ellen DeGeneres Show* as the object of the research. In the talk show, especially in the interview session, there are two interactional problems that occur. The first problem is the types of repair. It deals with the types of repair happened in the interview session. Based on the trouble-

source, repair is divided into four. They are self-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair, other-initiated self-completed repair and other-initiated other-completed repair. The second problem is the repair operations. It deals with how the participants in conversation initiate and complete the repair in the utterance. To identify the problems, the researcher employs Schegloff and Zhang's theories.

This research only analyzes repair phenomenon in the dialogues between Ellen DeGeneres and the guests in the interview session in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. In addition, this research only analyzes the utterances containing types of repair and the repair operations. Based on the research focus, the researcher formulates the problems as follows.

1. What types of repair occur in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11?
2. What repair operations are used in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11?

C. Research Objectives

In accordance with the problem formulation, the objectives of the research are:

1. to identify the types of repair in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11; and

2. to identify the repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11.

D. Research Significance

The research is expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is expected to enrich linguistic research, especially research on conversation analysis. Practically, this research is expected to contribute more understanding to the students of English Department about conversational phenomenon, especially repair. Also, this research can be a reference for conversation analysis research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Literature Reviews

This part discusses pragmatics, conversation analysis, and a brief description of *Ellen DeGeneres Show*.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It focuses on how a speaker uses language in a certain context for a particular purpose. In other words, pragmatics focuses on what the speaker means by his/her utterance. Moreover, this study also examines how the speaker's intention is delivered to the addressee or the recipient and how the recipient makes an interpretation. Stalnaker (1972:383) states that pragmatics is the study of language, acts and contexts (as cited in Horn and Ward, 2004:xii). Yule (1996:3) also defines pragmatics as an approach to study how the meaning of the utterance uttered by the speaker is interpreted by the listener.

Furthermore, Yule (1996:3) defines four areas of pragmatics. The first is 'pragmatics as the study of speaker's meaning'. It means that rather than only focuses on the meaning of an utterance, pragmatics focuses on analyzing what the speaker's intends to say with their utterance. The second area is 'pragmatics as the study of contextual meaning', which means that the context is crucial for the recipient in order to make an interpretation of the speaker's utterance. The third area is 'pragmatics as the study of how more gets communicated than is said'. The study examines how the

unstated meaning is communicated to the recipient and how s/he interprets it. The last area of pragmatics is ‘pragmatics as the study of the expression of relative distance’. It means that the speaker’s decision to decide what should be said and what should not be said depends on the relationship between the speaker and the recipient and the common knowledge and experience shared by the participants.

There are six domains of pragmatics theory, namely deixis, presupposition, implicature, cooperative principle, speech act and politeness. The first domain is deixis. Deixis is a term borrowed from Greek which means ‘pointing’ (Levinson, 1983:54). Deixis is used to specify the referent of the speaker’s utterance. Yule (1996:9) defines three types of deixis; they are person deixis, spatial deixis and temporal deixis. Person deixis is used to indicate person or the participant’s role in a conversation. Spatial deixis is deixis to indicate the location of things or people. Temporal deixis is deixis functioning to indicate time.

The second domain of pragmatics is presupposition. Presupposition is the speaker’s assumption toward the background belief of an utterance. In presupposition, the truth of an utterance is taken for granted. It means that presupposition is assumed to be already known by both the speaker and the recipient (Yule, 1996:25). According to Yule (1996:26), presuppositions are divided into six types. They are existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presupposition and counter-factual presupposition.

The third domain is implicature. Yule (1996:35) defines implicature as an additional unstated meaning of the speaker's utterance. The actual meaning of the speaker's utterance is delivered indirectly to the recipient. Grice distinguishes two types of implicature, i.e. conversational implicature and conventional implicature. Conversational implicature refers to the speaker's utterance which implies more than what is being uttered (Levinson, 1983:97). The recipient needs to assume that the speaker implies an additional meaning in his/her utterance. Different from conversational implicature, in conventional implicature, a sentence literally has the same meaning with what is uttered. However, when specific words, such as 'but', 'even', 'yet' and 'therefore' are used, the sentence results in contradiction (Yule, 1996: 45).

Cooperative principle is the fourth domain of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996:36-7) cooperative principle refers to an assumption that each participant in a conversation will give contribution as required and cooperate appropriately. Grice proposes four types of maxims in cooperative principle (Yule, 1996:37). They are maxim of quantity, maxim of quality, maxim of relation and maxim of manner. Maxim of quantity requires a speaker to give information as it is required. Maxim of quality requires a speaker to say something s/he believes to be true, not something s/he believes to be false and less evidence. Maxim of relation requires a speaker to be relevant, i.e. the information should be linked to the previous utterance. Maxim of

manner means a speaker should not be ambiguous, i.e. the statement should be clear and easy to understand.

Speech act is the fifth domain. A speaker performs action through his/her utterance. An utterance which contains action is called speech act. Speech act consists of three related acts (Yule, 1996:48). They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the surface meaning of an utterance, illocutionary act is the function carried in the utterance; and, perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance to the recipient. Searle (1976) in Levinson (1983:240) proposes five general functions of speech acts, namely, declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives. Declarations function to change the world through the utterances, for example, through a marriage vow, a man and a woman will be declared as a husband and a wife. Representatives function to state the speaker's belief while expressives state the speaker's feeling. Directives are employed by a speaker to make the recipient do something and commissives are employed by the speaker to express his/her intention in the future, for examples, promising, threatening, refusing, etc.

Politeness is the last domain of pragmatics. When a speaker intends to say something, it is possible that a speaker's utterance is treated as a threat to the other's face, i.e. a person's public image. In order to minimize the possible threat, a speaker softens the utterance through politeness. Politeness is defined as an action of showing awareness of another person's face (Yule, 1996:60). There are two politeness

strategies, namely positive politeness strategy and negative politeness strategy. Positive politeness strategy emphasizes on showing friendliness while negative politeness strategy emphasizes on showing respect to the recipient.

2. Conversation Analysis

Conversation is a form of communication which is applied largely by human beings in their daily social interaction. Conversation is fundamental for human beings' interaction because it is a way for human beings to interact and connect with each other. Liddicoat (2007:1) states that through conversation, human beings interact with other people and develop social relationship in daily lives.

Conversation in human beings' daily interaction is a naturally occurring phenomenon. It happens spontaneously and randomly. Due to its features, the phenomenon of daily conversation has caught many linguists' attention. Some linguists later develop a study of daily conversation to enable people to study daily conversation through its linguistic feature, that is, conversation analysis.

Conversation analysis is the study of talk-in-interaction. It is the talk produced by human beings in their daily social interaction (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2002:13). Conversation analysis focuses on daily conversation because linguists believe that daily conversation has a particular structure and not random (Liddicoat, 2007:5). However, in fact, daily conversation is systematically organized. Harvey Sacks is the initiator of the study. He begins his research with Emanuel Schegloff and Gail

Jefferson. They work on ordinary conversation to reveal that ordinary conversation is actually well-organized and well-structured (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2002:23).

The research of conversation analysis is based on a recorded naturally occurring interaction. In contrast to the scripted conversation, the conversation or the talk which is recorded has to be in a real and daily situation. Hutchby and Wooffit (2002:14) state that people's daily lives should be uncovered in the recording. A transcription of the recording is also needed. The transcription will help the researcher to make the analysis. The recording and the transcription aims to enable the researcher to play, replay and re-check the interaction. Thus, the process of analyzing data will become easier.

Conversation analysis aims to uncover how talk is organized by the participants. The approach tries to answer questions related to daily conversation, such as, how the participants build a turn-taking system, how the participants organize the sequence and how the participants make interpretation and give respond to it (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2002:14). In addition, conversation analysis views how participants deal with conversational phenomena, such as, turn-taking, adjacency pairs, preference organization and repair.

a. Turn-taking

Turn-taking is a basic and fundamental organization in conversation. Liddicoat (2007:51) states that it is a normative process in a conversation. Turn-taking refers to the act of exchanging role among the participants

in a conversation. The participants in a conversation exchange turn as the speaker and the hearer. The turn in a conversation is systematically distributed among the participants (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2002:47).

In conversation, there is a term called floor, i.e. the right to talk. When a participant takes the floor, s/he has a right to speak at a time (A) and the other participant naturally becomes the hearer (B). After the speaker stops, the hearer takes the role as the speaker (A). As the conversation keeps going, the organization of speaker's change recurred. Therefore, Levinson (1983:296) states that the turn-taking pattern in a conversation is A-B-A-B-A-B.

In their journal entitled *Simplest Systematics for Turn-taking*, Sacks et al. (1974:716) propose two ways to decide the next speaker: they are 'current selects next' and 'self-selection'. The 'current selects next' operates with a speaker gives an addressed question or uses a tag question to select the next speaker. Questioning someone is considered effective to select the next speaker. Different from 'current selects next', in the 'self-selection' technique, a speaker acts as the starter. A speaker selects him/herself and takes the turn to start the conversation.

For example:

Sharon	: You didn't come to talk to Karen?
Mark	: No, Karen- Karen and I are having a fight, after she went out with Keith and not with (me).
Ruthie	: hah hahhahhah
Karen	: Well Mark, you never asked me out.

(Sacks et al., 1974:717)

The example above shows that Sharon is the starter in the conversation which means that she uses 'self-selection' technique. After she selects herself as the starter, she addresses a question to Mark. Therefore, Sharon employs a 'self-selection' technique and 'current selects next' technique.

b. Adjacency Pairs

In a conversation, the speaker and the recipient exchange two turns containing a pair of actions. Each action in the utterances occurs as pairs and it is sequentially related. A pair of actions in utterances is called adjacency pair. Liddicoat in his book entitled *Introduction to Conversation Analysis* (2007:106) states that adjacency pairs are the relationship between actions performed by the participants in a talk.

According to Schegloff (2007:13), adjacency pairs are characterized by certain features. First, adjacency pairs are composed of two turns and performed by two different speakers. Second, the two turns are adjacently placed. It can be inferred that, the turns should occur without intervening talk. Third, adjacency pairs are in the form of pair-type. Hence, the first utterance has to be followed by a relevant response. For example, a question should be followed by an answer and a greeting is followed by a greeting.

The first pair parts (FPPs) and second pair parts (SPPs) are the basic sequence structure of adjacency pairs. The first turn or the first utterance in adjacency pairs expects a relevant response in the second turn. According to Schegloff (2007:13), FPPs are the type of utterances which initiate responses while SPPs are responses

which are expected by the first speaker. Therefore, second pair part is not only an utterance that occurred in the second part but it has to be appropriate for the first pair part. The table below presents the types of FPP actions and SPP actions:

Table 1. Types of FPP and SPP actions (Stiver, 2012:192)

No	FPP Actions	SPP Actions
1.	Summons	Answer
2.	Greeting	Greeting
3.	Invitation	Acceptance/Declination
4.	Offer	Acceptance/Declination
5.	Request for action	Granting/Denial
6.	Request for information	Informative answer
7.	Accusation	Admission/Denial
8.	Farewell	Farewell

c. Preference Organization

In adjacency pairs, the participants in a conversation have to give a relevant response to the first pair part. However, the participant may have several alternative responses to accomplish the conversation. The alternative responses enable the speaker to decline or accept an invitation, to grant or refuse a request and to agree or disagree with an assessment. The alternative responses are called preference. Atkinson and Heritage (1984) in Liddicoat (2007:110) mention that preference is a term used to characterize the second pair parts which are non-equivalent with the first pair parts.

Preference is divided into two types. They are preferred actions and dispreferred actions. Some actions in FPPs may be responded immediately and some other may be delayed or avoided. The actions which are produced immediately and unremarkable is called preferred actions. Meanwhile, the action in which the production is being delayed or avoided is called dispreferred actions (Liddicoat, 2007:111).

Preferred actions include agreements and acceptances while dispreferred actions include disagreements, rejections, declining, etc. Pomerantz (1984a:64) via Hutchby and Woofit (2002:43) states that the format of agreements is marked as preferred action and disagreement is marked as the dispreferred action. The pattern of preference organization is presented in the table 2:

Table 2. The pattern of preference organization (Yule, 1996:79)

No	FPPs	SPPs	
		Preferred actions	Dispreferred actions
1.	Assessment	Agree	Disagree
2.	Invitation	Accept	Refuse
3.	Offer	Accept	Decline
4.	Proposal	Agree	Disagree
5.	Request	Accept	Refuse

d. Repair

Some conversational problems such as mishearing, misunderstanding, slip of tongue, incorrect word selection, unavailability of a word when needed, and many

others, may arise in conversation Schegloff via Kitzinger (2012:229). The term repair is introduced by Schegloff et al. (1977:361-82) in a journal entitled *The Preference for Self-Correction in the Organization of Repair in Conversation*. Repair refers to a strategy to identify and deal with various conversational problems. The participant in a conversation, whether it is the speaker or the recipient, employs repair not only to deal with the conversational problem. They employ repair in order to achieve a successful conversation. Schegloff via Kitzinger (2012:229) emphasizes that by using repair, the participants in a conversation aim to ensure that the conversation can continue even when troubles arise and the conversation can reach completion.

The term 'repair' is considered more appropriate by conversation analysts instead of the term 'correction'. Repair has a broader concept than correction. Schegloff et al. (1977:363) emphasize that the term correction refers to an act of replacing the 'incorrect' with the 'correct' one. Correction can only be used when a mistake is spotted in an utterance. Meanwhile, repair can be used when there is no error or mistake involved in the utterance. Overall, correction is different from repair, but it can be a part of repair itself.

For example:

May : She's gone **to- oh, wait and till I show you the map where she's going**
 Jo : Right.

(Liddicoat, 2007:171)

The example above shows that there is no mistake or error in May's utterance. However, there is a conversational problem in her utterance, i.e, unavailability of a word in the utterance. May wants to tell Jo the location of 'she' but May does not know where the place is. In the end, she employs repair by recycling her utterance in order to complete the conversation.

1) Types of repair

Schegloff et al. (1977:364-5) define four types of repair based on who initiates the repair and who completes the repair. Repair can be initiated by the speaker of the trouble source (self-initiated repair) or repair may be initiated by the recipient (other-initiated repair). Furthermore, repair can be completed by the speaker of the trouble source (self-completed repair) or the recipient (other-completed repair). Below are the four types of repair proposed by Schegloff et al.

a) Self-initiated and self-completed repair

Self-initiated and self-completed repair is a type of repair in which the speaker of the trouble source indicates the trouble source, then initiates and completes the repair by the speaker himself. It can be inferred that the repair initiation and the repair solution is performed in the same turn. This type of repair is the most common repair. Kitzinger (2012:230) states that in self-initiated self-completed repair, the speaker cuts-off his/her utterance to deal with the trouble source.

For example:

Hyla : This girl is fixed up on a **da-** a blind date.

(Kitzinger, 2012:230)

The example above shows that Hyla cuts-off the production of the word 'date' before its completion. She wants to say 'a blind date', however, she misses the word 'blind' before the word 'date'. She initiates repair by cutting off the word 'date' then provides repair by inserting the word 'blind'.

b) Self-initiated and other-completed repair

This type of repair is the opposite of the second type of repair i.e. other-initiated self-completed repair. In self-initiated other-completed repair, the speaker of the trouble source indicates the trouble source and initiates repair while the recipient provides repair solution. Through this repair, the speaker implicitly requests the recipient to provide repair (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008:60), for instance when the speaker is unable to remember a term or name, as in the example below:

B: He had this uhm- Mister W-m whatever k- I can't think of his first name.
Watts on, the one that wrote that piece

A: **Dan Watts**

(Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008:61)

The example above shows that B experiences difficulty in mentioning a name. B only can mention the initial of the name, that is W. B initiates repair by saying "I can't think of his first name.". Following the initiation, A provides repair completion by mentioning the full name.

c) Other-initiated and self-completed repair

Other-initiated self-completed repair differs from self-initiated self-completed repair in term of who initiates the repair. The initiation of repair is carried by the recipient while the repair solution is provided by the speaker of the trouble source. Other-initiated self-completed repair is employed right after the trouble source turn. In initiating repair, the recipient Kitzinger (2012:249) states that other-initiated self-completed repair is effective for the recipient to deal with mishearing, misunderstanding and mispeaking.

For example:

Charles : Are they getting married?

Paul : **Who?**

Charles : Tim and Dave.

Paul : They have bought a house together now?

(Kitzinger, 2012:231)

In the conversation above, Charles' question leads to understanding problem. Paul, who is the recipient, does not understand the referent of 'they'. Therefore, Paul initiates repair by saying 'who?' and Charles provides a repair solution by giving elaboration of 'they'.

d) Other-initiated and other-completed repair

The last type of repair is other-initiated other-completed repair. Both the repair initiation and repair completion are carried by the recipient. The recipient indicates the trouble source in the speaker's utterance and s/he resolves the trouble by initiating and providing repair. Ian Hutchby and Robin Wooffit in their book entitled

The Foundation of Conversation Analysis (2008:62) say that other-initiated other-completed repair has three tasks. They are indicating, exposing and locating and resolving the trouble source.

For example:

- Milly : ...and then they said something about Kruschev has leukemia so I thought oh it's all a big put on.
 Jean : Breshnev.
 Milly : **Breshnev has leukemia. So I don't know what to think.**
 (Hutchby and Wooffit, 2008:62)

The example above shows that Milly mentions the wrong name. Therefore, Milly is the speaker of the trouble source. Jean, who indicates the trouble, provides repair by mentioning the right name in the next turn. Here, both the initiation and completion of repair are carried by Jean. Therefore, Jean performs other-initiated other-completed repair.

2) Repair operation

In performing repair, the participant employs a certain strategy or operation to initiate and complete the repair. There are 16 repair operations that can be employed in the conversation. The 16 repair operations are developed by Schegloff and Zhang. Schegloff proposed ten repair operations. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, searching, parenthesizing, aborting, sequence-jumping, recycling, reformatting and reordering. Meanwhile, Zhang proposed six repair operations, i.e. repeat, rephrasing, confirmation, explanation, rejection, and combination.

Replacing is a repair operation which is commonly used in conversation. In replacing, the speaker of the trouble source substitutes the whole utterance or only a part of the articulated utterance. Although some elements of the utterance are substituted, the speaker needs to maintain the sense 'this is the same utterance' (Schegloff, 2013:43). Replacing does not require the same linguistic object or grammatical object as the substitute for the trouble source. The speaker can replace the trouble source with a synonym or antonym or s/he may change a word into a phrase and vice versa. In addition, the speaker of the trouble source usually repeats the previous utterance which precedes the trouble source to help the recipient locate the trouble source.

For example:

Erma : Did he- did you hear what he **said told** Lisa, that they were considered the cutest couple in the class.

(Kitzinger, 2012:235)

The example above shows that Erma replaces the word 'said' with 'told'. She replaces the word with another word which is synonymous.

Inserting is the second repair operation. Wilkinson and Weatherall (2011:71) in Kitzinger (2012:237) define inserting as a repair operation which modifies the utterance yet still maintains the original formulation of the utterance. Rather than deleting or replacing an element of the utterance, inserting adds a new element in the utterance. When initiating repair, the speaker of the trouble source cuts-off the word

or makes a sound stretch before inserting the new element. Inserting material can modify the talk or the utterance in 2 ways (Kitzinger, 2012: 237). First, the speaker of the trouble source inserts a new element such as, word, term, phrase, etc., to specify the original reference. Second, the inserted materials aim to intensify the meaning of the original formulation.

For example:

Rit : And it's all really down to me because nobody, you know my
 Clt : Mmm
 Rit : My husband- my husband is now **petrifi- completely petrified.**

(Wilkinson and Weatherall, 2011:81 in Kitzinger, 2012:238)

The example above shows that Rit tells her friend about her husband who somehow feels frightened. In the example, it shows that Rit stops the production of the word 'petrified' and inserts the word 'completely' before the word 'petrified'. She inserts the new word in order to intensify the meaning of the modified word.

The third repair operation is deleting. Deleting refers to a repair operation in which the speaker of the trouble source tends to delete an element or all elements in the utterance. Deleting operates with the speaker of the trouble source cuts-off the elements of the current articulated utterance. After cuts-off the articulated word, the speaker of the trouble source recycles the word preceding the deleted word and then continues the production of the utterance.

For example:

- Bee : So she told me of a place on Madison Avenue and Sevendy Ninth Street.
 Ava : Mmm
 Bee : Go and try there. Because I **als-** I **tried** Barnes and Nobles and, they did not have anything.

(Kitzinger, 2012:233)

In the example above, Bee cuts-off the production of the word ‘also’. Later, Bee recycles the word preceding the deleted word and then continues the production of the utterance.

Searching is the fourth repair operation. Searching is employed when the speaker needs to produce a precise term, that is, a term which does not have an easy substitute, such as a person's name, a place, a business, etc. It is also employed to produce a delicate term, i.e. a term used to soften the real meaning of a word in order to show propriety (Kitzinger, 2012:233). Usually, searching is characterized with the speaker pausing the production and trying to recall the particular term.

For example:

- Joy : Why don't you go into Westwood, and go to Bullocks.
 Stan : Bullocks? You mean **that one right umm, tch! Right by the umm, what is the Plaza? Theater.**
 Joy : Uh huh

(Kitzinger, 2012:233-4)

In the example above, Stan wants to name a Plaza but he forgets the name of the Plaza. He pauses the production of the utterance twice in order to recall the name of

the Plaza and eventually finds it. The sentence ‘what is the Plaza’ is a marker of searching.

The fifth operation is parenthesizing. Parenthesizing is a repair operation which is almost similar to inserting. Both inserting and parenthesizing add a new element in the utterance. However, the inserted element in parenthesizing has different function. Instead of inserting a new word, parenthesizing inserts a clause to the ongoing utterance. This repair operation aims to give more impact to the thing described by the speaker (Schegloff, 2013:52).

Debbie : It's not the case, Mark's not going
 Shelley :I'll just go and then, uhm, you know this- this two bandit thing I have, that were doing. He wants me, **I- I dont know if I told you this**, he wants us to come out to his house and do like spend a whole day putting everything together cause we dont get the shit done while were at work

(Schegloff, 2013:51)

The example presented above is a conversation between Debbie and Shelley. In the middle of the production, Shelley shows awareness whether she already told Debbie about the thing she is going to say. The clause ‘I don't know if I told you this’ is a parenthetical talk.

The sixth operation is aborting. Aborting is an operation of repair where the speaker stops the production of the utterance and leaves it incomplete. In other words, the speaker of the trouble source abandons the ongoing utterance. Schegloff (2013:

56) states that abandoning in aborting can work through 2 ways. Firstly, ‘abandoning’ is followed by another attempt to achieve completion. Secondly, speaker abandons the whole utterance and gives up the production without achieves completion.

For example:

Sherrie : Who was the girl that was outside?

Mark : Debbie

Sherrie : Who’s Debbie

Mark : She’s just that **girl that, uh, I met her through uhm, I met her in Westwood.** I caught that ...

(Schegloff, 2008 in Kitzinger, 2012: 224)

From the example above, it can be seen that Mark’s answer to Sherrie’s question contains aborting. He is aborting his utterance twice. At first, he tries to describe Debbie but then he aborts the utterance. Then, he wants to say how he met Debbie but again he aborts his incomplete utterance and chooses to tell Sherrie that he met Debbie in Westwood.

The seventh repair operation is sequence-jumping. In sequence-jumping, the speaker of the trouble source abandons the utterance and suddenly changes the utterance into something which is completely different from and unrelated to the previous utterance. In other words, the speaker of the trouble source may launch a new sequence as the act of repair. Also, s/he may address his/her interlocutor’s previous utterance which is considered to be the start of a new sequence (Schegloff, 2013:56).

For example:

Frieda : You know what we're gonna- in fact I'm- she- I haven't seen her
since I spoke to you but **I'm going to talk to- what are you
making?**

Kathy : It's a blanket

(Schegloff, 2013:56)

The eighth operation is recycling or it is also called repetition. It is a repair operation in which the speaker of the trouble source is re-saying some part of the previous utterance. Recycling can occur without changes or it can occur with some additions or deletions (Fox in Nemeth, 2012:213).

For example:

Rubin: Well thee uhm they must have grown a culture. You know they must've I
mean how lo- he's been in the hospital for a few days, right? Takes about
a week to grow a culture

Kathy: I don't think they grow a, **I don't think they- grow a culture to do a
biopsy.**

(Schegloff, 2013:59)

Reformatting is the ninth repair operation. This operation is related to grammatical issue. In reformatting, the speaker may change the format of the utterance. S/he can change the WH-question into Yes/No question or change a declarative sentence into a negative interrogative sentence. This repair operation also enables the speaker of the trouble source to reverse the reformed utterance. It means that the speaker once reforms the utterance and later reverses it and reforms it back into the previous form.

Bee : So, I got some lousy courses this term too

Ava : Cool, huh
 Bee : Hmmm
 Ava : **W- When's your uh, whe- you have one day only have one course, huh?**
 Bee : Monday and Wednesday. That's my
 Ava : That's
 Bee : Linguistics course

(Schegloff, 2013:62-3)

The example above is the dialogue between Ava and Bee. They talk about the courses and schedule on the new term. The example above shows that Ava tries to ask Bee about her schedule. In the middle of the production, she reformulates her WH-question into Yes/No question.

The tenth repair operation is reordering. Reordering is an operation which is usually used by the speaker of the trouble source to reorder the elements in the on-going utterance. The speaker of the trouble source performs reordering when s/he notices that the utterance does not come out as it should be. The elements reordered by the speaker can be words or a turn.

For example:

Bea : Oh- he's still hopeful
 Rse : The husband
 Bea : Ah hah, and **you never just- you just never saw** such devotion in your life

(Schegloff, 2013: 65)

Repeat is the eleventh repair operation. Repeat is a repair operation developed by Zhang. This operation refers to an act of re-saying the previous utterance. This operation may arise from the speaker of the trouble source or the recipient. By

employing repeat, the participant can deal with understanding or hearing problem (Yang Ruowei, 2006:57). In repeat, the participant re-says a whole utterance. In employing repeat, the participant re-says the same utterance.

For example:

Man : eh, they said my home is very far away

Sun : **Your home what?**

Man : **he said our home is very far away**

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:57)

In the example above, Sun probably experiences hearing problem or understanding problem or Sun shows disagreement towards the man's utterance. Therefore, she initiates repair by saying 'your home what?'. Following her initiation, the man completes the repair by employing repeat. He repeats his previous utterance in the next turn. The example shows that the man re-says the same utterance and changes the word 'they' and 'my'.

The twelfth repair operation is rephrasing. Rephrasing is a repair operation which enables the participant in the conversation to re-state the utterance in a new way. By employing rephrasing, the participant will be able to deliver a clearer utterance. Rephrasing does not simply re-state or repeat the utterance, however, the participant may change the utterance in order to deliver the message clearly.

For example:

Zhou : ... then at the canteen entrance, we gathered, then sang, after the singing was done went in to eat.

Mei : eh, if you didn't sing loud could you go on to eat?

- Zhou : **Ah?**
 Mei : **if you did not sing well could you go on to eat then?**
 Zhou : wasn't a big deal really, anyway we all just hummed a bit and it was over. it was done. after the singing we ate, after eating we then took a nap ...

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:57-8)

The example above shows that in the middle of conversation, Mei employs rephrasing. At first, Mei says “If you didn’t sing loud could you go on to eat” but Zhou seems to experience hearing problem. In the next turn, he says “Ah?” to initiate repair. Following Zhou’s initiation, Mei re-state her previous utterance. In restating her utterance, Mei employs rephrasing. She changes the word ‘loud’ with ‘well’ and add ‘then’ in the end of her utterance.

Confirmation is the thirteenth repair operation. Confirmation is a pattern which is employed to check the understanding of the participant. This pattern is employed when the participant feels uncertain about the information in the utterance.

For example:

- Liu : ... passengers (check) doesn't it have a security check,
 Chen : hm
 Liu : security check means passing all the lug- big luggage through the conveyer belt. the small luggage are all se- checked by security staff, [this is all very normal]
 Chen : [mm]
 Chen : **you mean the security check at the airport right.**
 Liu : **uh the airport. yeah**

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:58)

The example above shows that Chen initiates repair by asking Liu whether what he meant in his previous utterance is security check at the airport. Following the initiation, Liu employs confirmation and gives confirmation to Chen by saying ‘the airport, yeah’.

The fourteenth operation is explanation. This operation refers to an act to give explanation or further details about something that being discussed (Yang Ruowei, 2006:142). Explanation may occur when the participant misunderstood the utterance in the conversation. It can also happen when a participant disagrees or rejects the other participant’s opinion.

For example:

Shen : Your name please?
 Xin : eh it's Xin.
 You : Xin?
 Xin : uh yeah yeah yeah
 Shen : **what Xin?**
 Xin : **Xin as in "xinfeng"**
 Shen : Oh: that's- r- rare

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:52-3)

The example above is an example of explanation. The example takes place in a radio program. Xin is a caller in the radio show while Shen is the host of the radio program. At first, Shen asks the name of the caller, then Xin mentions his name. In the next turn, Shen shows uncertainty of the name. Then, Xin gives an elaboration of his name, that is Xinfeng. The act of elaborating is also the act of explaining.

The fifteenth operation is rejection. Rejection is the opposite of confirmation. This operation shows that the participant disagrees or rejects the possible understanding from the other participant. The initiation for rejection may arise from the speaker of the trouble source or the recipient.

For example:

- A : If this happens to you what would you do? if you in future have a lot of money,
 C : Mm
 A : and have married a:: chief executive for a wife -ah for husband
 C : hhuhuhh.hh
 A : then wouldn't you be in a similar situation and how do you handle it?
 C : **in a similar situation? you mean divorce?**
 A : **no no huh [huh (why're you always thinking about this)]**

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:59)

In the example above, A and C talk about a married life. A asks C “then wouldn’t you be in a similar situation and how do you handle it?”. C shows uncertainty about the question. Therefore, C asks A whether ‘similar situation’ means divorce. The question indicates that C tries to check his/her understanding. Following C’s question, A gives respond by saying no. In other words, A performs rejection. S/he rejects the understanding of A.

The last repair operation is combination. Combination refers to repair operation that combine more than one operation. In a conversation, it is possible for the recipient to employ more than one operation to accomplish repair.

For example:

- Zhou : I know to make medicine there's a room for it. in our hospital we
have such a room and they make what
Wu : Pressing tablets and the like (ya pianr)
Zhou : **Opium? (yapian?)**
Wu : **No, it's that pressing those tablets.**

(Zhang via Yang Ruowei, 2006:60)

The example shows that Zhou talks about his job in a hospital. He says that in the hospital, they can make the medicine by their own. In the middle of his utterance, Zhou experiences difficulty in expressing his thought. He cannot mention the intended word. Therefore, Wu gives a suggestion to Zhou by saying “pressing tablets and the like”. Zhou responds to Wu’s suggestion by saying “opium?”. In Mandarin, the two words said by Wu and Zhou are homophone. It caused misunderstanding. In order to resolve the problem, Wu employs rejection and explanation in one utterance.

2. Description of *Ellen DeGeneres Show*

Ellen DeGeneres Show is an American talk show hosted by Ellen DeGeneres, a comedian and an actress. *Ellen DeGeneres Show* is one of the favorite talk shows in United States of America. *Ellen DeGeneres Show* started airing on September 8, 2003. In 2013, *Ellen DeGeneres Show* had reached 11 seasons with more than 1,000 episodes. The talk show had won several awards, such as *Daytime Emmy Awards*, *Outstanding Talk Show*, *Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment*. It shows that the talk show has a high popularity.

Ellen DeGeneres Show was considered to be different from other talk shows in United States of America. In the opening, Ellen always provides a monologue and dances which became very popular among the audience. The show had some segments, which were recurring in each season. *Classic Joke Friday*, *Vine after Vine*, *INSTA-grammification*, *Starbucks Prank!* were some of the segments in *Ellen DeGeneres Show*. Also, Ellen sometimes invited the guests or audiences to play hilarious games with her. *Heads up!* was one of popular games in the show. In addition, instead of a band, *Ellen DeGeneres Show* uses a DJ or disc jockey to provide music.

This research focuses on the premiere week of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. The first episode of season 11 was aired on September 9, 2013. Leah Remini made an appearance as the first guest in the premiere episode of season 11. It was her first public appearance after leaving the Church of Scientology. Leah Remini gave her first interview related to her decision to leave the religion in this episode. Ellen and Leah discussed why she decided to leave the religion and what consequence she and her family had to take after leaving Scientology. In addition, Leah talked about her participation in a talent show named *Dancing with the Stars* as a contestant. Furthermore, in this episode Ellen invited two principles of elementary schools in Moore, Oklahoma. Their schools became the victims of a tornado on May 20, 2013. They shared the story of how the tornado came and hit their schools. They also shared how they rescued the students.

In the second episode, Simon Cowell, Kelly Rowland and Diana Nyad appeared as the guests. The main topic of the second episode of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 was Simon Cowell's baby. Previously, Simon was reported expecting a baby from Lauren Silverman, his best friend's ex-wife. In the show, Simon talked about his feeling of becoming a father of a baby and how his family reacted. He and Kelly Rowland also discussed his talent show, *X-Factor*. Simon and Kelly are the judges of the show. In this episode, Ellen also invited Diana Nyad. Diana Nyad came to *Ellen DeGeneres Show* to share her swimming experience from Cuba to the Florida Keys. She is the first person to swim 110 miles in 53 hours without a shark cage.

A singer, Celine Dion, visited Ellen after 7 years in the third episode of *Ellen DeGeneres* season 11. She released a new English album after 8 year off. She came to promote her new single and performed it live in the show. Celine Dion told Ellen about her new English album, her world tour and her decision to sell her house in Florida and move to Las Vegas. In the next episode, *Ellen DeGeneres Show* invited Aldrich and James, two ordinary boys from Philippine. They suddenly became famous after the video of them playing guitar and singing went viral. The video grabbed Ellen's attention and she invited them to come to *Ellen Show*. The boys discussed the song and how their life changed after the video went viral. There are also other guests in this episode, namely Ray Romano and Amber Riley. In his interview, Ray Romano shared his life as a middle age man and his 26 year marriage

life. Meanwhile, Amber Riley came to *Ellen Show* to talk about her participation in *Dancing with the Stars*. Amber Riley is an actress known for her role in *Glee*. In her interview, she shared how she was casted for *Glee* and mentioned her late partner in *Glee*.

In the fifth episode, Ellen invited Andy Samberg, Fred Rosser and Mel.B. Andy Samberg is an actor who started to star in a new television series named *Brooklyn Nine-Nine*. Ellen DeGeneres interviewed him about the show. Besides, she also asked Andy about his marriage plan. Andy Samberg was reported to get engaged with his girlfriend, Joanna Newson before. Following Andy Samberg, Mel.B also came to the show. Mel.B was known as a member of Spice Girls. She made a comeback as a soloist with her single *For Once in My Life*. In her interview with Ellen, Mel.B expressed her wish to perform together with Spice Girls. Furthermore, she also discussed her experience as a judge in a talent show, *X-Factor*. The last guest in the episode 5 is Fred Rosser, a WWE wrestler. Fred Rosser became a headline after revealing that he is a gay. In his interview with Ellen, he discussed how he hid from public because he was afraid and how his dating life changed after the announcement.

In the official website of *Ellen DeGeneres Show*, it is mentioned that the concept of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* is uplifting, inspiring, and hilarious which makes the show different from another talk shows in America. The show always full of jokes and surprises and it is very informal. Ellen as the host of the show brings her humor and talent to talk about the topic of the show. She is always successful in

making the audiences enjoy the show. This talk show discussed diverse topics and issues, namely, celebrities, ordinary people with extraordinary and inspiring stories and musical performers.

B. Previous Related Studies

Related to conversation analysis, especially the topic of repair, there are many research that have been conducted. Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ahmad Al-Harahseh is one of the researchers who conducted a research related to repair. In his journal entitled *Self-Initiated Repair Structures in Jordanian Spoken Arabic* (2012), he focused on the structures of self-initiated repair in Jordanian Arabic. He analyzed self-initiated repair from pragmatic and discorsal perspectives.

Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ahmad Al-Harahseh found 1595 self-initiated repair in the conversation among the participants of the research. His findings showed that there are ten self-initiated repair structure in Jordanian Arabic. They are expansion, hesitation, repetition, replacement, abort and restart, abort and abandon, insert, delete, meta repair, and modify order. The frequency of occurrence of expansion in self-initiated repair is higher than other self-initiated repair strategies in Jordanian Arabic. The findings of the research also show that Jordanian speakers tend to repeat words. The repetition is aimed for retrospective (repairing) and prospective (planning). Moreover, the findings of the research show that self-initiated repair strategies were used in conversation with sensitive topics, such as sexual and political topic.

Other researchers who conducted an analysis of repair are Zahra Fotovatnia and Afrooz Dorri. Their research entitled *Repair Strategies in EFL Classroom Talk* (2013), investigated the repair strategies employed by Iranian male and female intermediate EFL learners in classroom talk. In their journal, Zahra and Afrooz also investigate whether repair strategies were performed differently based on the class type, the gender of the students and the gender of the teachers. The findings of the research showed that students in single classes use repair strategies more frequently than mixed classes and there is no difference in using repair strategies based on the gender of the students and the teachers.

Charlotta Plejert is another researcher who conducted a research about repair phenomena. In her doctoral dissertation entitled *To Fix What's Not Broken: Repair Strategies in Non-Native and Native English Conversation* (2004), she analyzed the differences and similarities of the repair phenomena between native and non-native speakers. She focused on the trouble sources occurred in the conversation between native speakers and non-native speakers and the repair strategies employed by both native and non-native speakers. The findings of the research showed that repair phenomena occurred in conversation between native and non-native speakers were similar with repair phenomena among native speakers.

Chihhsia Tang also wrote a research related to repair phenomena. In her research entitled *Self-Repair Devices in Classroom Monologue Discourse* (2011), she analyzed repair from different approach. She employed pragmatic approach to

analyze the data. She investigated repair in monologue instead of dialogue. She included Grice Maxims in her research to identify the types of the trouble source, how it violated the maxims, and to identify the repair function. Her research showed that each maxim violation related with particular repair strategies.

This research and the previous researches conducted by Dr. Ahmad Mohammad Ahmad Al-Harahseh, Zahra Fotovatnia and Afrooz Dorri, Charlotta Plejert, and Chihhsia Tang are similar and different in some ways. This research chooses a talk show as the object of the research while the objects of the previous research are classroom talk, spontaneous conversation, and monologue. Yet, this research and the four research mentioned above are similar in terms of the focus of research. The investigation is focused on types of repair and repair strategies.

C. Conceptual Framework

This research analyzes the repair phenomena in *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. The researcher analyzed the repair phenomena by employing the theory of conversation analysis from pragmatics perspective. This research employs conversation analysis approach since the research deals with spontaneous conversation in a talk show, especially in interview session. This research focuses on types of repair and repair operations occurred in the talk show. In conducting this research, descriptive qualitative research is employed.

In analyzing the types of repair, the researcher employed Schegloff et al's theory. They developed four types of repair. They are self-initiated self-completed

repair, other-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair, and other-initiated other-completed repair.

In performing repair, the participant employs an operation to initiate and complete the repair. Schegloff proposed 10 repair operations namely replacing, inserting, deleting, searching, parenthesizing, aborting, sequence jumping, recycling, reformatting and reordering. Beside Schegloff, Zhang, a linguist, also developed six repair operation. They are repeat, rephrasing, confirmation, explanation, rejection, and combination.

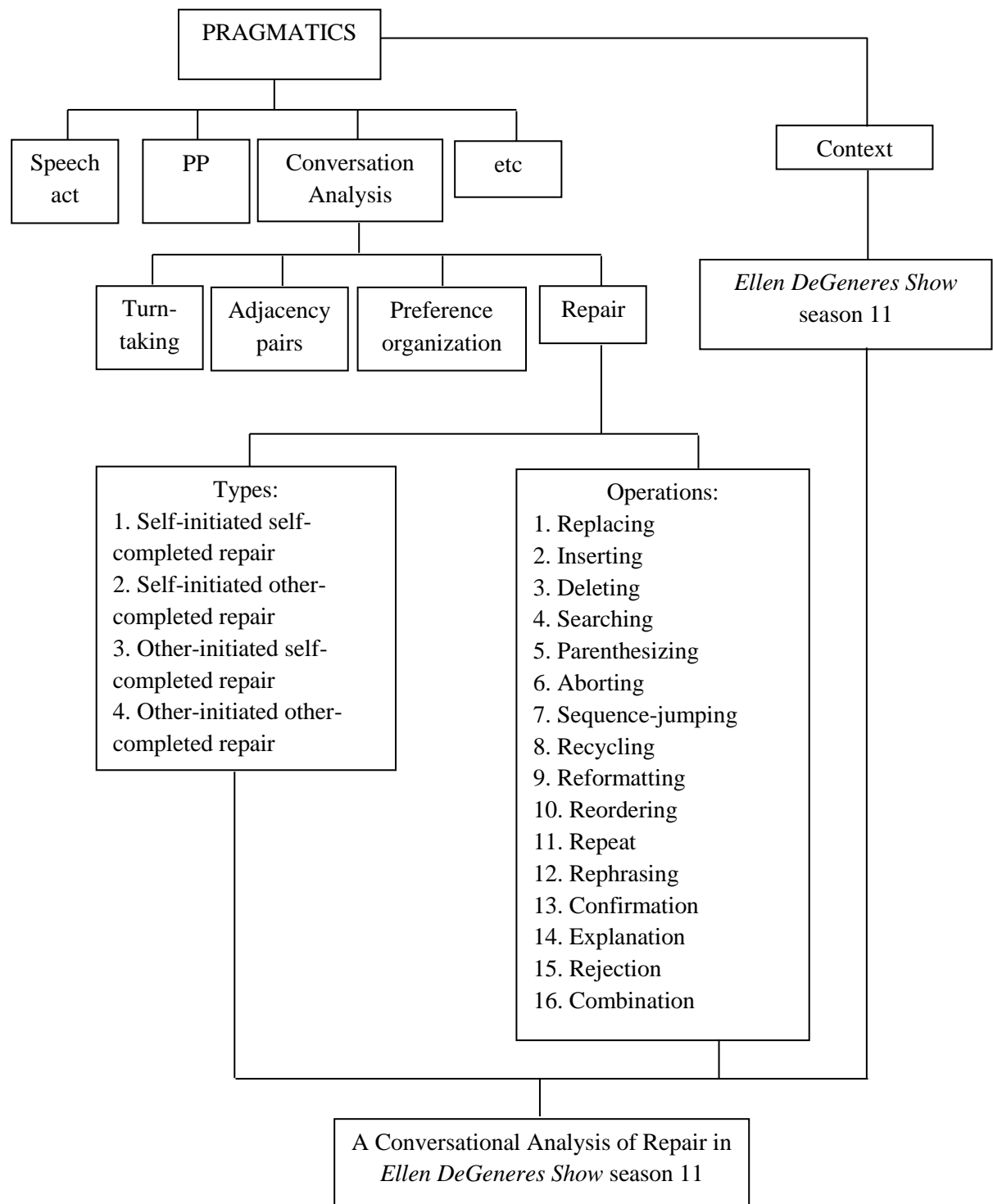


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Types of Study

This research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative method. Wiersma (1995:12) states that qualitative research is descriptive rather than predictive. Descriptive qualitative research is a type of research which produces a narrative description of the phenomena under study (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:7). In other words, descriptive qualitative research aims to seek the understanding and the meaning of the phenomena being studied. Therefore, the phenomena under study in qualitative research are described in a detail and deep explanation.

A descriptive qualitative method was employed in this research since the research described one of conversational phenomena, that is, repair phenomenon. The research described repair phenomenon, especially the types of repair and repair operations found in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. This research was also supported with quantitative method. Quantitative method was employed to measure the frequency of occurrences of types of repair and repair operations.

B. Instrument

Bogdan and Biklen in Moleong (2001:211) state that in descriptive qualitative research, the researcher acts as the major instrument of the research. The researcher becomes the major research instrument because the researcher acts

as the planner, the data collector, the data analyzer, and the reporter of the research findings (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:27). Hence, in this research, the researcher herself acted as the main instrument. Moreover, the secondary instrument employed in this research was the data sheet. The data sheet was used to record the findings of the research.

C. Forms, Contexts, and the Sources of Data

Qualitative research is a type of research which describes written or oral data obtained from the subject of the research (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982:39-48). Therefore, according to Lofland in Moleong (2001:157), the main data of descriptive qualitative research are words or pictures instead of number. Since the research employed a descriptive qualitative research, the data of the research were the utterances of Ellen and the guests of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. The data were in the forms of words, phrases, clauses and sentences containing repair. The contexts of the data were the dialogues between Ellen and the guests of the show. In addition, the data sources of the research were the videos of the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 downloaded from www.youtube.com and the transcript of the interview sessions of the show.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

There are some data collection techniques in qualitative research. According to Vanderstoep and Jhonston (2008:189), the commonly used data collection techniques in qualitative research are interviewing, ethnography observation, analysis of documents and material culture, and visual analysis.

Visual analysis technique was employed in this research. It was appropriate to be employed in this research because the research analyzed the interview sessions in *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 from episode 1 up to episode 5. Overall, the steps of data collection of the research were explained below:

1. the videos of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 from episode 1 to episode 5 were watched and listened,
2. the transcript of the show was made,
3. the accuracy of the transcript and the videos were cross-checked,
4. the conversations containing repair were categorized into the particular classification, and
5. the data were recorded into data sheet.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:201) divide five methods in analyzing data. They are ethnography, phenomenology, case study, textual analysis, and applied research. The research focused on analyzing conversations in the interview sessions, therefore the most appropriate method was textual analysis. Textual analysis is used to identify and interpret a set of verbal or non-verbal signs (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:210).

The steps of data analysis of the research were described below:

1. the data from the transcript were observed and recorded in the data sheet,
2. the data were classified into the data sheet based on the formulation of the problem,

3. the data were described, the formulation of the problem was answered and conclusions were made, and
4. the trustworthiness was confirmed through triangulation of the data.

Below is the model of the data analysis

Code	Data	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	Discussion		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17			
52/E3/ T1/O2	<p>Ellen: And and, it does, it feels fresh and yet still you and the song you're singing today I love and it's beautiful so I'm happy to see you again.</p> <p>Celine: Seven years, my friend.</p> <p>Ellen: Yeah, Let's do it, not so long next time.</p> <p>Celine: I'll try to come visit doctor more often so I can see you more.</p> <p>Ellen: Alright, do it. No, I'll come to see you too. Alright, Celine is gonna back a little later perform her hit, her new hit song and it's beautiful song. We'll be back alive, right? Thank you so much.</p> <p>Celine : Thank you.</p>	√							√																Ellen tells the audiences that Celine is going to sing her new song after the comercial break. In the middle of her utterance, Ellen realizes that she makes mistake. She initiates repair by cutting off her on-going utterance then, she completes the repair by employing inserting. Ellen inserts a new element in her utterance which modifies the word 'hit'. The additional element function to specifty the preceding word.

Note:

1 : Number of datum

E1 : Episode 1

T1 : Self-initiated self-completed repair

T2 : Self-initiated other-completed repair

T3 : Other-initiated self-completed repair

T4 : Other-initiated other-completed repair

O1 : Replacing

O2 : Inserting

O3 : Deleting

O4 : Searching

O5 : Parenthesizing

O6 : Aborting

O7 : Sequence-jumping

O8 : Recycling

O9 : Reformatting

O10 : Reordering

O11 : Repeat

O12 : Rephrasing

O13 : Confirmation

O14 : Explanation

O15 : Rejection

O16 : Combination

O17 : Clarification

F. Trustworthiness of the Data

According to Burns (1994:294), the best way to achieve trustworthiness is through triangulation. Hence, the data of the research were triangulated by relevant theories and sources. The researcher employed Schegloff and Zhang's theories related to repair phenomenon. The researcher also had routine consultation with her two thesis supervisors. Moreover, the researcher discussed with her classmates in order to gain credibility of the theory and the findings as well as the transcript of the conversation in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of two parts, namely findings and discussion. The first part, i.e. findings, presents the frequency of occurrences of the types of repair and repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. The data findings are presented in number and percentage. Meanwhile, the second part, that is, discussion, provides in-depth explanation of each phenomenon. In addition, it also presents the examples of each phenomenon.

A. Findings

This part is divided into two sections. They are types of repair and repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11.

1. Types of repair in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

The findings of the research show that all types of repair occurred in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. They are self-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair, other-initiated self-completed repair, and other-initiated other-completed repair. Table 3 below presents the frequency of occurrence and percentage of each type of repair occurring in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11.

Table 3. Types of Repair in the First Five Episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

No.	Types of Repair	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Self-initiated self-completed repair	75	88.23%
2.	Self-initiated other-completed repair	4	4.7%
3.	Other-initiated self-completed repair	4	4.7%
4.	Other-initiated other-completed repair	2	2.35%
TOTAL =		85	100%

Table 3 above shows that the total occurrences of types of repair in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 are 85 occurrences. Self-initiated self-completed repair is the most occurring type of repair in the talk show. It has the highest frequency of occurrence, that is, 75 out of the total 85 data or equals to 88.23%. In other words, self-initiated self-completed repair is the type of repair which is most often employed by the speakers in the talk show. The high occurrence of this type is related to trouble sources that occurred in the talk show. The findings show that the trouble sources that occurred in the show mostly came from the speaker of the trouble source. Following self-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair and other-initiated self-completed repair are the second most occurring types of repair in the talk show. However, there is a great difference of frequency of occurrence between self-initiated self-completed repair and self-initiated other-initiated repair and other-initiated self-completed repair. Both, self-initiated other-completed repair and other-initiated self-completed repair have 4 occurrences out of 85 occurrences in total. Then, other-initiated other-completed repair is the third most appearing type of repair with 2 occurrences. Therefore, its percentage is 2.35% from the total of

100%. It is the type of repair which has the lowest frequency of occurrence. It can be inferred that, other-initiated other-completed repair is rarely employed in the talk show. This type rarely occurred in the show because this type often perceived as threatening the speaker's face.

2. Repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

In performing repair, there are 16 repair operations which can be employed by the participant. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, searching, parenthesizing, aborting, sequence-jumping, recycling, reformatting, reordering, repeat, rephrasing, confirmation, explanation, rejection, and combination. In line with this, the second objective of this research is to identify the repair operations occurred in the show. Among 16 repair operations, there are only 12 repair operations employed by the speakers in the talk show. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, searching, parenthesizing, aborting, recycling, reformatting, reordering, confirmation, explanation, and combination. The following table presents the frequency of occurrence and percentage of each operation.

Table 4. Repair Operations in the First Five Episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres****Show season 11***

No.	Repair Operations	Occurrence	Percentage
1.	Replacing	20	23.52%
2.	Inserting	8	9.41%
3.	Deleting	1	1.17%
4.	Searching	3	3.52%
5.	Parenthesizing	5	5.88%
6.	Aborting	12	14.11%
7.	Sequence-jumping	0	0%
8.	Recycling	17	20%
9.	Reformatting	4	4.70%
10.	Reordering	7	8.23%
11.	Repeat	0	0%
12.	Rephrasing	0	0%
13.	Confirmation	3	3.52%
14.	Explanation	2	2.35%
15.	Rejection	0	0%
16.	Combination	2	2.35%
17.	Clarification	1	1.17%
TOTAL =		85	100%

Table 4 displays the frequency of occurrence of each repair operations and its percentage. Table 4 shows that replacing is the most occurring operation in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. It is the repair operation which has the highest frequency of occurrence, that is, 20 occurrences of the total 85 occurrences. Therefore, its percentage is 23.52% from 100%. Next, the second most occurring operations is recycling. The frequency of occurrence of recycling is 17 occurrences or the same as 20%. Following recycling, aborting is the third most occurring repair operation with 12 occurrences. Inserting is the fourth most occurring repair operation. In the talk show, inserting occurs 8 times. It equals to

9.41%. The fifth most occurring repair operation in the talk show is reordering. It occurs 7 times of the total of 85 occurrences. Therefore, its percentage is 8.23%. Then, the sixth most appearing operation is parenthesizing. Parenthesizing occurs 5 times in the talk show. The seventh most appearing operation in the talk show is reformatting. It occurs 4 times or equals to 4.70%. Then, the eighth most appearing repair operation in the talk show searching and confirmation. It occurs 3 times in the show. Then, the ninth most occurring operation are explanation and combination. Each occurs two times. Deleting and clarification are the tenth most occurring operation. The frequency of occurrence of deleting and searching are only 1 occurrence with percentage 1.17%.

The operation which has the lowest frequency of occurrence is sequence-jumping. The research findings show that sequence-jumping has no occurrence. Sequence-jumping is not employed in the talk show because there is a guideline for the conversation in the talk show. Therefore, the participants cannot suddenly change the topic or jump into another discussion. Also, repeat, rephrasing, and rejection do not occur in the show. Repeat and rephrasing do not occur because the participants do not experience hearing or understanding problem during interview session. Rejection does occur in the show, however it is followed with another operation.

B. Discussion

This part presents a deep explanation and the examples of each phenomenon.

1. Types of repair in *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

There are four types of repair found in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. They are self-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair, other-initiated self-completed repair, and other-initiated other-completed repair. A further discussion of types of repair occurring in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 is presented in the following section.

a. Self-initiated self-completed repair

Among four types of repair occurring in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, self-initiated self-completed repair has the highest frequency of occurrence. The high occurrence of self-initiated self-completed repair shows that both Ellen and the guests in the talk show often employed this repair. It can be inferred that, the speakers in the talk show are aware of the trouble source in their utterances and able to repair it by themselves within the same turn. In conversation, only the speaker himself who can indicate and resolve the trouble source. It is unusual for the recipient to repair the speaker's utterance before the speaker finishes the utterance.

The following datum is an example of self-initiated self-completed repair.

Ellen : Yes, she is not a big talker.

Simon : I did not realize that.

Ellen : And you need that one.

Simon : I just kind of booked someone who couldn't talk which is a big problem for someone who judge but **she wasn't uncom- she wasn't comfortable** being negative she didn't like it when when you know the contestant spoke back to her so she was just uncomfortable. I liked her. So we decided to change the chair I like

the thought on working with three girls 'cause I like working with girls.

(27/E2/T1/O1)

The datum above is taken from the second episode of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. Simon explains why Britney Spears left the judging panel of *X-Factor*. In the middle of explanation, Simon experiences slip of the tongue. Instead of saying his intended word, he says a wrong word unintentionally. He intends to say “she was not comfortable”, yet he says “she was not uncom-“ instead. Before the word ‘uncomfortable’ is fully uttered, he cuts-off its production. It indicates that, Simon realizes the trouble and he quickly cuts-off the utterance to initiate repair. After cutting off the word ‘uncomfortable’, Simon completes the repair by repeating ‘she wasn’t’ from the previous utterance. Then, he substitutes ‘uncomfortable’ with ‘comfortable’. By performing self-initiated self-completed repair, Simon is able to deliver his intended message properly.

Another example is presented in the following datum.

Celine : It’s pretty amazing, I have to meet that, um, when I met with him
I was not romantic- romantically involved with him but I was with
my mom-

Ellen : Because you were, how old?

Celine : I was twelve.

Ellen : Good thing you were.

Celine : That’s right, it’s a good thing, that’s right. I was twelve years old
and we started to work together and eventually time passed, and I
became a teenager and then my feeling started to change for him
and **I always respect, always- I always love** him but the love grew
kind of thing and thus, so the clothes. That was kinda very weird
like looking outfit right there. But, it is something that I very proud
of to be able to work with my husband, involve with him, succeed
together, achieve together and celebrate life together. It's- it's- we

very proud of what we have accomplished and we always keep saying to each other, the best is yet to come, believe it or not.

(45/E3/T1/O1)

Celine Dion talks about her relationship with her husband, Rene. She tells Ellen about her feeling towards Rene in the past. In the middle of the production, Celine initiates repair by cutting off the on-going utterance. She misapplies word in her utterance. Initially, she says that she always respect Rene; however, before reaching completion, she cuts-off the utterance. The sudden cut-off indicates repair initiation. The word 'respect' is considered to be less-suitable to deliver her intended meaning. In completing the repair, Celine replaces the word 'respect' with 'love'. After replacing the word 'respect' with the word 'love', Celine is able to continue her utterance.

Another example of self-initiated self-completed repair is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : He was here and he had a great sense of humor, I mean he really was a funny guy and sweet guy and they must have been shock to hear the news.

Amber : Yes, cause **I- we- you know I had no idea.** I mean, he's passed now and I just try to think of the good memories and there's a lot because he was a wonderful person and I know you guys had him on the show a lot, I watch every time he was on.

(74/E4/T1/O1)

Ellen and Amber Riley, one of the guests in the fourth episode, discuss the sudden death of one of the casts of *Glee*. Ellen says that the sudden news must be a great shock for all casts of *Glee*. Amber is in the middle of giving response to Ellen's utterance when she performs self-initiated self-completed repair. At first, she

obviously intends to say “I had no idea”. However, she stops after uttering the word ‘I’. By interrupting her own utterance, it shows that she initiates repair. Then, Amber tries to launch a new utterance. In the new utterance, Amber replaces the word ‘I’ with the word ‘we’. Amber replaces the word ‘I’ in order to give a correlated response to Ellen’s previous statement. However, Amber cuts-off her production once again on the word ‘we’. Then, she completes the repair by replacing the word ‘we’ with the word ‘I’ and continuing the production.

b. Self-initiated other-completed repair

In the talk show, self-initiated other-completed repair occurs only 4 times. This type of repair is the second most appearing in the talk show. Self-initiated other-completed repair is usually employed when the speaker experiences a difficulty in searching for a word. However, in the talk show, this repair occurs when the speaker is uncertain about particular information. The speakers in the talk show initiates repair by asking for verification from the recipients. In the next turn, the recipient will give a confirmation or a clarification to complete the repair.

The following datum serves as the first example of self-initiated other-completed repair.

Ellen : And then you have Paulina, **is that her name?**

Simon : **Paulina Ruby.** Amazingly they all gone well and she's gelled in a really really good show.

(29/E2/T2)

Ellen and Simon talk about the new judges in the new season of *X-Factor*. The datum above shows that Ellen mentions the name of one of the new judges for the new season. Yet, she is uncertain whether she mentions the right name. After

mentioning the name, Ellen addresses a question to Simon. She asks “Is that her name?”. The question “Is that her name?” indicates that Ellen is uncertain with the name. The question also indicates that Ellen initiates repair. By asking the question, Ellen implicitly wants to confirm that the name she mentions is right. In the next turn, Simon provides the repair completion by mentioning the full name of Paulina.

The second example is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : Somebody in the audience might, if you have 72 million dollars.
It's 72 million right? It must be most of the town.
 Celine : **Rene is 71 years old, so let's say 71.**

(41/E3/T2)

The datum above is another example of self-initiated other-completed repair. Ellen and Celine talk about Celine Dion's house in Florida which is put up for sale. Ellen jokes that an audience may be interested to buy the house if s/he has 72 million dollars. However, Ellen seems to be unsure whether 72 million dollars is correct. Hence, she decides to initiate repair by asking, “It is 72 million, right?”. The tag question indicates that Ellen asks Celine to provide confirmation. Following Ellen's initiation, Celine provides a repair completion in the next turn. Celine completes the repair by giving a clarification that she will sell the house for 71 million dollars because her husband is 71 years old.

The third example is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : Thank you. Okay, let's talk about you. You are- when did you- **it was like a week ago, right?**
 Diana : **It's Labor Day, finished Labor Day.**

(32/2/T2)

The datum above shows that Ellen and Diana Nyad perform self-initiated other-completed repair. Ellen is about to ask Diana when she finished swimming from Cuba to Florida. However, she stops her utterance on the word 'you are'. She aborts and leaves the previous utterance incomplete before reaching completion, then launches a new utterance. She launches a new utterance by saying "when did you". Yet, this utterance is also aborted before reaching completion. After aborting two utterances, she tries to launch another question to Diana. In her third try, she launches a tag question. She asks, "It was like a week ago, right?". The question indicates that Ellen initiates repair. She initiates repair by asking Diana the question. Following Ellen's initiation, Diana gives a clarification as a repair completion.

c. Other-initiated self-completed repair

Other-initiated self-completed repair is similar to self-initiated other-completed repair. Other-initiated self-completed repair is also employed to ask confirmation or clarification. Also, this repair often occurs in a conversation when the recipient has a trouble in hearing or understanding the speaker's utterance. This repair is employed by the recipient in order to ask a confirmation or a clarification from the speaker of the trouble source. Compared to self-initiated self-completed repair, other-initiated self-completed repair has a much lower frequency of occurrences. It occurs 4 times in the talk show of the total 85 occurrences. In other words, this repair is not employed frequently by the recipients and the speakers of the trouble source. In the talk show, other-initiated

self-completed repair is employed when the recipients find the references in the speakers' utterance are not clear enough.

The first example of other-initiated self-completed repair is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : For the Olympic, was that- so how long had it been since you-
well that was a huge stage but how long had it been since you were
on stage? [Just you.]

Mel : **[Performing together?] Oh, just me?**

Ellen : **Well, not together. Of course. Yeah, but you.**

(80/E5/T3)

The datum above is taken from *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, episode 5. Ellen and Mel.B talk about Mel.B's performance in London Olympic with Spice Girls. In the datum above, it can be seen that Mel.B initiates repair after Ellen asks her about the last time she performs on stage. She is unsure with Ellen's question. Therefore, she asks Ellen whether what she means by performing on stage is performing with Spice Girls. The act of asking confirmation indicates that Mel.B initiates repair. Following Mel.B's initiation, Ellen gives a clarification as a repair completion. Ellen clarifies that what she means performing on stage is not Mel.B's performance as a member of Spice Girls but as a soloist.

The second example is presented in the datum below.

Ellen : Alright, we have to take a break. Hilarious. We'll take a break, we'll
come back we'll talk about the twins and the family and more stories
like that if you have it.

Ray : **You mean my kids, right?**

Ellen : **Yeah.**

(70/E4/T3)

The datum above shows the dialogue between Ellen and Ray Romano. In the datum above, Ellen says that after the commercial break, she and Ray will be back and talk about a new topic. In her utterance, Ellen says “We’ll come back, we’ll talk about the twins”. The reference of the word ‘the twins’ is not clear for Ray Romano because Ellen says ‘the twins’ instead of ‘your twins’. In the next turn, Ray initiates repair by asking “You mean my kids, right?”. Following Ray's initiation, Ellen provides repair by giving confirmation.

The following datum serves as the third example.

Ellen : Alright. I want- I wanna take a break, I wanna talk about couple of things, I wanna talk about Rene, [the your hus-]
 Celine : [Which one?]
 Ellen : **Your husband, Rene not RC, Rene.**

(43/E3/T3)

In the datum above, Ellen says that after the commercial break, she wants to talk about Rene. Rene is the name of Celine’s husband and her oldest son. Actually, Ellen intends to elaborate her utterance regarding the reference of Rene. However, she experiences overlapping talk with Celine. Ellen says ‘your hus-’ when Celine initiates repair by asking her “Which one?”. The question indicates Celine Dion’s uncertainty of the reference of Rene. Celine shows her uncertainty about Ellen's utterance because Rene is the name of her husband and her oldest son. Therefore, she initiates repair by asking Ellen which Rene is she refer to. Then, Ellen completes the repair by clarifying her utterance and specifying the reference. In completing the repair, Ellen confirms that the reference of her utterance is Rene, Celine’s husband and not Rene Charles, her oldest son.

d. Other-initiated other-completed repair

The last type of repair occurring on the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 is other-initiated other-completed repair. The frequency of occurrence of other-initiated other-completed repair is only 2 out of 85 occurrences. Among four types of repair occurring in the talk show, this repair has the lowest frequency of occurrence. The low occurrence of other-initiated other-completed repair seems normal because this repair is often perceived as threatening the speaker's face. Hence, this repair is often avoided in a conversation. In the talk show, this repair occurs when the recipient spots incorrect information in the speaker's utterance.

Below is the first example of other-initiated other-completed repair.

Ellen : Like what? What you- hallucination- what were you seeing?

Diana : You know- this time, last year on the last attempt I done in 2012, I was looking- I never thought that The Wizard of Oz was anything particularly meaningful to me but all of a sudden I was looking on earth and I saw the yellow brick road. I saw it. And- but it wasn't those Wizard of Oz' people there was a little guy who hold the height-ho and so I saw them.

Ellen : **Wait, I think those are the dwarves.**

(35/E2/T4)

In the interview session, Diana shares her experience of hallucinating when she swum for 12 hours straight. She tells Ellen and the audience that she saw yellow brick road from the *Wizard of Oz*'. She also adds that there are little guys holding height-ho appeared in her hallucination. In her statement, Diana says that the little guys are not the characters of *The Wizard of Oz*', yet she cannot name them precisely. She does not aware that the reference of the little guys holding height-

ho is the seven dwarves of Snow White. Ellen who realizes the reference of the little guys, performs other-initiated other-completed repair. She performs other-initiated other-completed repair to correct Diana's utterance. In the next turn, she provides repair by saying that the people she refers are the dwarves. In addition, she also tell her that the dwarves are not in *The Wizard's of Oz*; however, the little guys she saw in her hallucination are the dwarves of the Snow White.

The following datum serves as the second example.

Ellen : When you're here last.

Ray : **No, this is way I think 2004 I think.**

Ellen : Was it that long ago?

Ray : Yes.

Man : **2005.**

Both : 2005 .

(65/E4/T4)

Previously, Ellen says to Ray that Ray is the starter of a controversial yet popular dance called twerking. Then, Ellen and Ray Romano talk about the last time Ray Romano came to the *Ellen DeGeneres Show* and showed the dance. Ellen is not sure when did Ray show the dance in the talk show. Then, Ray mentions that it was 2004 when he came to the show and showed the dance. However, someone in the audience performs other-initiated other-completed repair and corrects Ray's utterance. He tells Ellen and Ray that it was 2005 not 2004.

2. Repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

There are 16 operations which can be employed to deal with the trouble source. However, the researcher only identifies 12 repair operations employed in

the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, searching, parenthesizing, aborting, recycling, reformatting, reordering, confirmation, explanation, and combination.. Each operation is employed based on the trouble experienced by the speakers in the talk show. The following section provides further discussion and examples of each operation.

a. Replacing

Among 12 operations occurring in the talk show, replacing has the highest frequency of occurrence. Replacing appears 20 times of the total 85 data. Replacing is often employed in the utterance when the speaker experiences misapplied words, grammatical errors, or slips of the tongue. Replacing enables the speaker to substitute a word with a new word or a phrase in his utterance and avoid a possible misinterpretation.

Below is the first example of replacing in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11.

- Ellen : We back with lovely Celine Dion. Alright, first let's talk about Rene. Rene is your husband and you have been married him for how long now?
- Celine : Nineteen years.
- Ellen : Nineteen years, and he's the only man (applause) He's the only man you've ever been with and- and I think that's really incredible, I think that's wonderful that you find somebody and you know it's the right thing and you don't have to go out and try to figure it out, that is the most important thing you find the right guy.
- Celine : It's pretty amazing, I have to meet that, um, when I met with him **I was not romantic- romantically involved** with him but I was with my mom-

(44/E3/T1/O1)

Celine Dion explains her relationship with her husband in the past. She says that her relationship with Rene in the past was only professional relationship and not romantic relationship. In the middle of explanation, she stops in the word ‘romantic’. Celine interrupts the on-going utterance to initiate repair. She halts her utterance because she is aware that she chooses a wrong word. The word may lead to grammatical error. In order to avoid grammatical error, Celine replaces the word ‘romantic’ with the word ‘romantically’. The word ‘romantic’ is an adjective and it cannot modify a verb. Hence, Celine replaces the adjective ‘romantic’ with ‘romantically’ which is an adverb. The word ‘romantically’ is more appropriate to modify the verb she intends to say. By employing replacing as the repair strategy, Celine is able to avoid possible grammatical error and able to continue the production.

The following datum is the second example.

- Ellen : Very small? Okay. And you live in a place, I saw a picture today. This is your house, right? This is- this is where you live. Let's show the bedroom because I want to get perspective. Who's sleep in that bed? How many people?
- Aldrich : Actually, **it's my moth- it's my grandmother's room** and there are four of us living in that room, my sister, my mother, my grandmother and of course me.

(53/E4/T1/O1)

In the fourth episode of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, Ellen invited Philippine boys named Aldrich and James. They are ordinary boys who suddenly become local celebrity after successfully grab people's attention with their music's talent. In the beginning of the interview, Ellen asks Aldrich about the picture of bedroom in the house. Ellen asks him who sleep in the bedroom. The

datum above shows that Aldrich takes turn and intends to answer Ellen's question. In the middle of production, he accidentally experiences slip of the tongue. Aldrich intends to say that the bedroom is his grandmother's; however, he slips and says "It's my moth-". Realizing that he says a wrong word, he cuts-off the production of the word 'mother's' before it is fully uttered. The sudden cut-off is followed with repair completion made by Aldrich by employing replacing. He replaces the unfinished word of 'mother's' with the correct word, i.e., 'grandmother's'.

The datum below is the third example of replacing.

- Ellen : You look great, you sound great. Congratulations. I can't wait to hear the outcome on January, right?
- Jennifer : Yes, January. Check it out.
- Ellen : But **you can go- you can log in to i-tunes** to download her new single 'that girl' which I love so much.

(71/E4/T1/O1)

Ellen helps Jennifer Nettles in promoting her new released song to the audience. She asks the audience to download the song in *i-tunes*, that is, a website to buy songs. Ellen suddenly stops her utterance on the word 'go'. In other words, Ellen is initiating repair. Following the self-interruption, she substitutes the word 'go' with 'log-in'. Replacing is employed in the utterance because the word 'go' is considered less-suitable and less-accurate to deliver Ellen's intended message. Meanwhile, the word 'log-in' is considered more suitable with the context of the utterance. It is also considered more explicit in delivering Ellen's intended message. By substituting 'go' with 'log-in', Ellen implicitly tells the audience that in order to purchase the song in *i-tunes*, they need to sign-in to *i-tunes* first.

b. Inserting

The research findings show that inserting has 8 occurrences. It is the fourth most occurring repair operation in the talk show. The speaker of the trouble source tends to employ inserting when s/he intends to specify or intensify a word. The more specific a word, the more specific an interpretation of the word will become. The inserted element functions as the modifier of the following word. The speaker of the trouble source also intends to narrow down the reference of a word by performing inserting.

Below is the example of inserting.

- Ellen : Alright. And now, let's talk about this picture. So you go to the someplace in France, I don't know where, some beach in France and you're like 'let's just get away from the paparazzi, let's go relax on the beach. You and Lauren, right?
- Simon : Well, **we were at a party, a friend's party** and there was photographers hiding in the bushes which I didn't know about so I saw a glimpse of one so I said to her, 'you know what, let's just take a walk on the beach, get some privacy.' What I didn't realize was it was a nudist beach.

(21/E2/T1/O2)

In the datum above, Simon Cowell performs repair by inserting a new word in his utterance. Previously, Ellen shows a photograph of Simon and his wife in France. Simon is about to explain the reason he and his wife went to France. Yet, suddenly he stops his production after saying "We were at a party". After that, he attempts to modify his previous utterance by adding the word 'a friend's' before the word 'party'. The word 'a friend's' specifies the following word, that is, 'party'. In other words, Simon inserts an additional element in his utterance to specify the interpretation of his utterance.

Another example is presented below.

- Ellen : And and, it does, it feels fresh and yet still you and the song you're singing today I love and it's beautiful so I'm happy to see you again.
- Celine : Seven years, my friend.
- Ellen : Yeah, Let's do it, not so long next time.
- Celine : I'll try to come visit doctor more often so I can see you more.
- Ellen : Alright, do it. No, I'll come to see you too. Alright, Celine is gonna back a little later perform **her hit, her new hit song** and it's beautiful song. We'll be back alive, right? Thank you so much.
- Celine : Thank you.

(52/E3/T1/O2)

The datum above is taken from *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 episode 3. Ellen intends to close the interview session with Celine Dion. She also tells the audience that after the commercial break, Celine will give a live performance of her new released song. However, Ellen accidentally misses a word in her utterance. In her utterance, Ellen performs inserting by adding a word into her utterance. She inserts 'new' before 'hit'. At first, she stops at the words 'her hit'. Later, she resumes the production by employing inserting. The word 'new' is added in the utterance to specify the preceding words, that is, 'hit song'.

The following datum is another example.

- Amber : It was but, you know it was very hard for us. It was very hard for us because we got to sing, you know. And and kind of express to him the song that we're doing, how we felt about him and Ryan, Brad and Ian they just such an excellent job writing the script and the fans they'll gonna be able to say goodbye to Cory and say goodbye to Finn also because we have to say goodbye to their character since he's not gonna be there anymore but it's such a great episode.
- Ellen : Was it hard for you all, I mean did you have breakdown and cry? **You must've- you all must've cry.**

Amber : Yeah I did. Singing- singing the song to him, this specific song that I'm singing.

(73/E4/T1/O2)

Ellen employs inserting in her production when she asks Amber Riley about her partner in *Glee* who died due to overdose. She says that the news about the death of her partner must be a big shock for all the *Glee* casts. Initially, she asks whether the news made her cry. She is about to say "You must have cry" when she interrupts the on-going utterance. She stops after saying "You must have-". After that, she repeats the previous utterance and inserts the new word 'all' after the word 'you'. Thus, her utterance becomes "You all must have cry". The inserted word functions to elaborate the reference in Ellen's utterance. In the previous utterance, she only refers to Amber only, yet she inserts the word 'all' to refer to all casts of *Glee*.

c. Deleting

Deleting is a repair operation which enables the speaker to delete an element in the utterance. Deleting is employed when an element in an utterance is treated as unnecessary by the speaker. It only appears once in the talk show. The low occurrence of deleting seems normal because among 16 repair operation, deleting is the most rarely employed operation.

The example of deleting is presented in the datum below.

Ellen : Are you excited about you're gonna- you're- you're to be called Daddy? I mean, I'm sure- I'm sure you've been called Daddy before but not that way.

Simon : It's shocken a little bit as it used to, you know, remember that first call, you know, when you find that, you know, gulp.

Ellen : You've avoided for a long long time. So, how- how does this happen?

Simon : Well, what you do, you go to bed with someone then things happen.

Ellen : That's happen for a long time, though, that's what I'm saying, why now?

Simon : **I don- Well, I know how it happened** it was a little bit surprised. The whole circumstance is a little bit awkward.

(16/E2/T1/O3)

Previously, Ellen asks Simon Cowell about his recent scandal with Lauren Silverman. The datum above shows that Simon takes turn and he is about to give response to Ellen. Initially, Simon intends to say that he does not know how the things happened. However, he halts his utterance on the word 'don't'. It indicates that Simon initiates repair. After that, he launches another utterance. In the new utterance, Simon says "Well, I know how it happened". He employs deleting to complete the repair. He deletes the word 'don't' from the previous utterance. Therefore, instead of saying "I don't know", he says "I know".

d. Searching

Searching is employed in the utterance when the speaker suddenly unable to remember the intended word in the middle of production. In a conversation, especially in daily conversation, it is normal if the speaker suddenly faces unavailability of a word. This operation enables the speaker to give himself time to recall the particular term. By performing searching, the speaker delays the production of the utterance in order to find the word s/he wants to say. The frequency of occurrence of searching in the talk show is very low. Searching only has 3 occurrence of the total data 85.

The following datum is the example of searching performed by Simon Cowell.

Ellen : And so, was that something that- How did that happen initially?
Like-

Simon : [It happened-]

Ellen : [Why did] you go this would be right for the show.

Simon : I think for being honest with you Ellen there was a time when I think everybody was trying to up themselves on the show in terms of who could find the biggest known star to be on the panel in terms of pop singer, Jennifer Lopez and **you know the other one on The Voice I can't remember, blonde, Christina** and so we feel will take Britney and you know she was fine I just think she found things uncomfortable.

(26/E2/T1/O4)

Beforehand, Ellen and Simon discuss a singing competition named *X-Factor* and Britney Spears' departure from the judging panel of *X-Factor*. Simon Cowell is the producer of the show and also one of the judges. Simon explains that every talent show wants to have a well-known pop singer to sit on the judging panel. In his utterance, Simon mentions the name of pop singers who sit as judges in other singing competitions. He successfully mentions the first name, that is, Jennifer Lopez. When he is about to mention the second name, suddenly he cannot remember the name of the singer. Due to this trouble, he employs searching to deal with the trouble. The utterance "You know the other one in *The Voice*, I can't remember, blonde" indicates that Simon employs searching. In other words, he tries to recall the name by describing the singer. In the meantime, he succeeds to recall the name and is able to continue his utterance.

Below is another example of searching.

Ellen : Like what? What you- hallucination- what were you seeing?

Diana : You know- this time, last year on the last attempt I done in 2012, I was looking- I never thought that The Wizard of Oz was anything particularly meaningful to me but all of a sudden I was looking on earth and I saw the yellow brick road. I saw it. And but it wasn't those Wizard of Oz' people **there was a little guy who hold the height-ho** and so I saw them.

Ellen : **Wait, I think those are the dwarves.**

(35/E2/T4/O4)

Diana shares her experience of hallucinating when she swims for 12 hours straight. She tells Ellen and the audiences that she saw the yellow brick road and little guys holding height-ho in her hallucination. Diana is word-searching and implicitly asks Ellen to provide repair. Ellen realizes that the referent of the little guys are the dwarves from Snow White.. In the next turn, Ellen says that the little guys she saw in her hallucination is the dwarves of the Snow White.

Another example of searching is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : I was gonna ask you, so when you had this reunion with the Spice Girls **for- for London-**

Mel : **Olympic.**

Ellen : For the Olympic.

(79/E5/T2/O4)

Ellen is about to ask Mel.B about her performance with Spice Girls in London Olympic. Ellen experiences a difficulty in completing the utterance and tries to search the word. However, Mel.B who realizes the problem employs repair in the next turn. She completes Ellen's utterance by saying 'Olympic'.

e. Parenthesizing

A speaker in a conversation is expected to deliver the intended meaning of his/her utterance properly. The speaker also has to make sure that the recipient

understands the utterance. However, sometimes an utterance does not come out to be as informative as it should be. Parenthesizing is employed in an utterance when the utterance needs additional information in order to make it more informative. In the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, the researcher found 5 data of parenthesizing. The speakers in the talk show employ parenthesizing to give an elaboration or an explanation of a certain term. By employing parenthesizing, the speakers show their awareness whether the recipients know the term or not.

The following datum serves as the first example of parenthesizing.

Ellen : Okay, and I'm proud of you. Can we talk about Scientology thing just for a minute?

Leah : Certainly.

Ellen : Alright [now, it's-]

Leah : [Should I] sit like this, though?

Ellen : How ever you want to sit. **It's a mysterious, you know, Scientology, there's this kind of thing that nobody knows anything about it and now you're not in that religion anymore.** And I guess the one question, why did you choose to leave? If you can answer that.

(5/E1/T1/O5)

In the datum presented above, it shows that Ellen performs parenthesizing. The datum above is a piece of dialogue of Ellen and Leah Remini in episode 1. Ellen is questioning Leah Remini about the news of Leah Remini's departure from a religion called Scientology. Initially, Ellen wants to ask Leah about the reason behind her decision to leave Scientology. Before finishing her utterance, she adds a clause about Scientology. In other words, she employs parenthesizing. The new clause functions to give a preface of her utterance.

The second example is presented in the datum below.

Fred : Terrified. Once I was done, I said to myself holy crap, what the hell that I just do. I mean honestly, I mean, so when I got in my limo I went straight to the hotel and I didn't wanna talk to anybody, you know. And I was deathly afraid, you know. So, I called one of my friends from New York, his nickname's trouble, so I- he helped me out.

Ellen : That's why you called

Fred : Yeah. I'm shocked. His name's trouble you know. We used to rushed back in the miles of level squad but I called him up and he said, 'you need to call someone from WWE' and I called someone from WWE and they were very supportive. They said 'don't worry about it, everything is gonna be okay'. But the next day I had to do a ***Be A Star, I would- Be a Star is, it's a show that talks about respect and it's anti-bullying campaign.*** And I wasn't do it on the next day, I couldn't do it, you know. I said, I deathly afraid to go out there and talk to kids and the media's gonna be there but the WWE really supported me and my family supported me and they said 'do it, you'll be fine' and I did it. And it was the best move I've ever made and I will continue to do a lot of rallies to educate and promote that it's okay to be gay, you know.

(83/E5/T1/O5)

In the second example above, Fred tells Ellen about how he feels after confessing to the public that he is a gay. He also tells Ellen that the next day after the confession, he had to attend an event for anti-bullying campaign named *Be A Star*. After mentioning the name of the event, Fred stops continuing his utterance. Then, he gives information about what is *Be A Star*. It shows in the sentence "It's a show that talks about respect and it's anti-bullying campaign." He is showing his awareness that Ellen and the audience may not be familiar with the event. In other words, Fred performs parenthesizing. By employing parenthesizing, he wants to make sure that the recipients clearly understand his utterance.

The following datum is the third example of parenthesizing.

Ellen : It reminds me of, **I don't know if this is way before your time but Police Squads, that was on for a little while.**
 Andy : Surely, yeah Police Squads.

(75/E5/T1/O5)

The third example above is taken from the dialogue between Ellen DeGeneres and Andy Samberg in the episode 4. They discuss Andy's new television show entitled *Brooklyn Nine-Nine*. In her statement, Ellen mentions that this series is similar with *Police Squads*. *Police Squads* is also a comedy series about police's life. It was aired a long time ago. Ellen stops the production after saying "It reminds me of". Instead of mentioning the name of the show and continuing the production, she performs repair and employs parenthesizing. In her utterance, Ellen inserts a clause to the on-going turn. She says, "I don't know if this is way before your time". By saying it, Ellen is showing awareness whether Andy Samberg knows the name of the television series she is going to say. The show *Police Squads* aired a long time ago; therefore, Ellen performs parenthesizing because she is uncertain if Andy would know the show.

f. Aborting

In conversation, a speaker may experience various conversational problems. A speaker's mind may suddenly stuck and s/he is unable to complete or continue the utterance. Aborting is employed when the speaker experiences a difficulty in expressing his/her thought or difficulty in completing the utterance. Aborting enables the speaker to make the conversation keep going. By performing aborting, the speaker abandons the utterance s/he cannot finish and starts a new

utterance. Aborting occurs 12 times in the talk show. In other words, the speakers in the talk show often employ aborting to deal with the troubles in the utterances.

The following datum is the first example.

Ellen : Amazing, amazing. So **when you're getting- so you've been swimming for 53 hours and you can't- it's not official until you actually are on land.** You can see it's hard for you to even walk and get your bearings 'cause you've been floating in water for that long.

(36/E2/T1/O6)

Ellen and Diana Nyad discuss a picture of Diana when she finished 53 hours swimming. In the datum above, it can be seen that Ellen performs aborting twice in her utterance. At first, she is about to say "When you are getting on land". However, she does not complete the utterance and stops in "When you're getting". She employs aborting in her utterance because her utterance seems to be unclear. After aborting the first utterance, Ellen launches a new utterance, that is, "So you've been swimming for 53 hours and you can't-". The new utterance is also aborted by Ellen. She stops on 'you can't'. She aborts the utterance because the utterance seems difficult to complete. Then, she attempts to produce a new utterance with a new formation, that is, "It's not official until you actually are on land."

The second example is presented in the datum below.

Ellen : But it's a boy.

Simon : Well, there are a lot of boys in my family so the odds are.

Ellen : Right. It's gonna be a boy and so what's his name? (Laughing)

Your mom's happy, right?

Simon : She's thrilled, really really thrilled.

Ellen : So, **are you worry though that- how much time you gonna- you gonna travel with, where'll you raise the boy?**

Simon : You are funny, Ellen.

Ellen : Yeah, I mean Here or-

Simon : Well, both Los Angeles and London.

(19/E2/T1/O6)

Previously, Ellen and Simon Cowell discuss Simon who will be a father soon. Ellen questions Simon regarding the issue. In her first attempt, she is unable to complete the utterance and she leaves it incomplete. After that, she launches a second attempt. The second attempt is also aborted by Ellen. She almost reaches completion; however, she stops completing it. After aborting the utterance, she launches another utterance. In the end, she decides to ask Simon about where he will raise his child once he is born. Ellen employs aborting in her utterance because she seems to be not sure with her question.

The datum below is the third example.

Ellen : Well you look great. What do you mean, how old are you when you're acting like you're not doing TW things?

Ray : I mean a decade, I mean a certain decade, I'm in my fifties and you know what I'm noticing is you don't really make best friends in your fifties, **your friends- your best friends- you have your f- you don't really make a lot of new friends.** But I'm finding in my fifties, I will make friends with you if you're a doctor, if you're- if you're a neat guy and a nerd guy, I will- I'll go camping with you, I'll go to your one man show, all the bad things.

(67/E4/T1/O6)

Ray Romano talks about how his life changed once he reached the age of 50 years old. He tells Ellen he did not make any new friends in his fifties. In the middle of saying the utterance, Ray experiences a difficulty in expressing his thought. In order to deal with the trouble, Ray employs aborting in his utterance. He aborts

his utterance after saying 'your friends'. Then, he attempts to launch a new utterance. The new utterance is a modification of the previous utterance. He modifies it by inserting the word 'best'. However, this utterance is also aborted in the middle of the production. Again, he launches a new utterance by saying 'you have your f-'. This utterance is also aborted before it reaches completion. After that, he tries to launch a new utterance again. In the end, he can arrange his utterance properly and be able to produce a complete utterance.

g. Sequence-jumping

Sequence-jumping is almost similar with aborting. In sequence-jumping, the utterance suddenly stops completing the utterance and jumps into a new utterance which is completely different and unrelated to the previous utterance. The research findings show that sequence-jumping does not occur in the talk show. In other words, the speakers in the talk show never employed sequence-jumping. Sequence-jumping does not occur because this research is focused on the interview session. It will be inappropriate if the speakers in the talk show suddenly change the topic of conversation. In the talk show, even though the conversation is spontaneous, the topic of the conversation has been decided and it also has a script as guidance.

h. Recycling

The frequency of occurrence of recycling in the talk show is 17. It can be inferred that recycling is employed quite frequently in the talk show. Recycling is a repair operation which is employed by the speaker when s/he is suddenly unable to produce the intended ideas. Recycling is done with the speaker of the trouble

source repeating the utterance. By repeating, the speaker can delay the utterance and this gives him time to continue the utterance. In other words, the utterance can be continued without having abandoned by the speaker.

The first example of recycling is presented in the datum below.

Celine : **It's impossible-**

Ellen : Hi.

Celine : This is so nice. Long time no see.

Ellen : I know.

Celine : **It's impossib- it's impossible to come here and not dance.**

Ellen : You have to dance when you come here.

(34/E3/T1/O8)

Celine Dion visits *Ellen DeGeneres Show* after 7 years. When she walks into the studio, she intends to say that every time she comes to the show, she always want to dance. However, before she is able to complete her utterance, Ellen greets her in the same time. It results in overlapping talk between Celine and Ellen. Thus, Celine gives up completing her utterance. In the next turn, Celine attempts to re-say her previous utterance by employing recycling. She repeats the previous unfinished utterance. In the second attempt, she interrupts her own utterance once again before its completion. After that, she repeats her utterance once again and continues the utterance. By employing recycling in her utterance, Celine can continue her previous utterance without abandoning it due to overlapping talk.

The second example of recycling is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : Right, so, and you're now local celebrity, right?

Aldrich : Yeah

Ellen : People recognized you?

Aldrich : **When the- when the video** got viral we- people started recognizing us along the street or in the malls, they even recognize us in the restrooms, that's weird.

(58/E4/T1/O8)

Aldrich is an ordinary Philippine boy who suddenly becomes famous because the his video gets viral. He and his cousin visit *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 in the fourth episode. Ellen asks him whether people in Philippine recognize him after the video went viral. While answering Ellen's question about whether people recognize them, Aldrich performs recycling in his utterance. He recycles the previously articulated utterance, i.e. 'when the'. Aldrich repeats 'when the' before continuing the production. Aldrich repeats 'when the' to delay the production.

The third example of recycling is presented in the following datum.

Leah : Is it good? Is it good? Is it pulling your chain up like this?
 Ellen : Well- I feel like those women in Africa that have all those rings around their neck... I don't know that I should stretch my neck this much.
 Leah : But does [it feel good?]
 Ellen : [What's the] point of this? What do you doing?
 Leah : It supposed to stretched the neck, **can release the, can release the releasing of toxin.**

(11/E1/T1/O8)

The datum above shows that Leah performs recycling in her utterance. She is in the middle of explaining the function of the neck supporter she bought. She experiences a difficulty in completing her utterance. In the middle of her utterance, the word she intends to say is not coming immediately. Hence, she recycles "Can release the" three times before finally she can complete it. She

employs recycling to delay her utterance while she is trying to find the intended word.

i. Reformatting

Reformatting occurs 4 times out of the total 85 occurrences. It is the seventh most appearing repair operation in the talk show. Usually, reformatting is employed to change the format of an utterance grammatically. Reformatting can be employed in the utterance to change a perspective of an utterance. In the talk show, reformatting is employed to change the format of an utterance grammatically. It means that, the speakers employ reformatting to reformat a WH-question into a YES/NO question and vice versa.

The datum below is the first example.

Ellen : Now, **have you already started- you started obviously.**
 Leah : Started, obviously.
 Ellen : **How long ago?**

(1/E1/T1/O9)

Ellen and Leah discuss Leah's participation in a show *Dancing with the Stars*. Initially, Ellen asks Leah if she already started the rehearsal for the show. Her first attempt is left incomplete because Ellen realizes that Leah must have started the show. Her awareness is marked with her saying "You started obviously". After that, she employs reformatting and launches the second attempt. Ellen reformates her previous utterance into WH-question. She changes her previous question "Have you already started" into "how long ago".

The following datum is the second example.

Ellen : That was One Direction here last year on the lot.

Simon : They looked incredible.
 Ellen : Yeah, it looked really. They are- congratulations.
 Simon : [Thank you.]
 Ellen : [That's your band] and they are doing really really well. **How's
 the- is the film out right now?**
 Simon : It's the number one movie in the world.

(24/E2/T1/O9)

In the second episode of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, Simon Cowell makes an appearance as a guest. The datum above shows that Ellen asks Simon about One Direction and their movie. In the middle of the production, she cuts-off the utterance after saying "How's the-". She leaves it incomplete and launches a new utterance. In the new utterance, Ellen changes the format of her question. She changes her WH-question into a YES/NO question.

The following datum is the second example.

Ellen : That's amazing, did you any i- was it the first video you posted?
 Aldrich : Yeah, this is the first video.
 Ellen : Wow, and **have you always played with your cousin or did
 you- how did you start working together?**
 Aldrich : Started when- um- years ago, few years ago started- we've-
 we've been best friend in music.

(56/E4/T1/O9)

The datum above shows that Ellen questions Aldrich whether Aldrich always plays music with his cousin. She also intends to ask Aldrich how he and his cousin started to play music together. Initially, Ellen launches a YES/NO question. Yet, she does not complete the question and stops on the words 'did you'. After that, she performs reformatting and changes the YES/NO question

into WH-question. In the end, Ellen decides to ask Aldrich “How did you start working together?”.

j. Reordering

One of the characteristics of daily conversation is that it happens spontaneously. Due to its characteristic, the speaker often cannot plan the utterance s/he is going to say thoroughly. As the result, the elements in the utterance may be less-organized. Reordering is employed by the speaker to deal with the unorganized elements in the utterance. Reordering helps the speaker of the trouble source to re-organize the elements in his/her utterance. In the talk show, both the host and the guests perform reordering as the strategy of repair. It proves that the speakers are aware that they make mistakes with the order of the elements in their utterances. Reordering only occurs 7 times in the talk show out of the total 85 occurrences.

Below is the first example of reordering.

- Ellen : And, now, and how are you? Because I hear it's- it's different than leaving another religion. So, are you okay? You can drink.
- Leah : I'm okay. Yeah, I'm okay. To answer your question, it was, you know, it's- it's hard and we're- we've lost friends we- that can no longer talk to us who are still in the organization, but-
- Ellen : Now, that is a thing? When you leave the church, **they can't- you can't- they can't talk to you or you can't talk to them or something?**

(7/E1/T1/O10)

Previously, Leah tells Ellen that after she left Scientology, she can no longer talk to her friends who are still in the Scientology. In the next turn, Ellen intends to verify the fact. However, she experiences trouble in her utterance. Her utterance is

less-organized and her intended meaning may not be delivered well to the audience. Ellen is about to ask whether the people who left Scientology are not permit to talk to the members of Scientology and vice versa. However, she confused about the order of her utterance. She is unsure whether Leah cannot talk to the people who are still in the Church or whether the people who stay in the Church are not permitted to talk to Leah. It can be seen in the datum that Ellen says ‘they can’t’ then aborts it. After that, she says ‘you can’t’ which is also aborted. In the end, Ellen can re-arrange the elements in her utterance and be able to produce a complete utterance. In the end, she says “They can’t talk to you or you can’t talk to them or something?”

The second example is presented below.

Ellen : Speaking of make-up, there’s a picture you took, you were at doctor’s office today ‘cause you had a little throat thing or something you’re doing your own make-up in the doctor’s office getting ready for the show today.

Celine : Yeah, I didn’t wanna be too too late so I had no choice. I wanna to be seen but the doctor- there’s always things going on with singers, it’s either conjunction with the nose, a little tickle in the throat, a little breathing, allergic, it’s raining now in Vegas, I’m travelling. There’s always- there’s no such thing about feeling perfect all the time and you always questioned "oh my God, oh my God I’m gonna be, I’m gonna be okay". So you always worried a little bit. So when I come- so when I come here, I’m not looking for doctor and have little shoot buttock but I’m looking "can you check my nose, can you check my throat, can you check my ears can you check my lungs can you check my heart", so I make sure they check everything and here I am. **So I started- I didn’t wanna be too late so I started to do the make-up by myself.**

(49/E3/T1/O10)

Before coming to the show, Celine is known to have visited a doctor's office to check her health. She also does her make up by herself in the doctor's office. She intends to tell Ellen why she did the make-up by herself in the doctor's office. In the middle of her production, Celine catches a trouble. Her utterance is less-organized and her intended meaning may not be transferred well to her recipient. Hence, she cuts-off her utterance on the words 'I started'. After the cut-off, she attempts to re-say her utterance. In her new utterance, she re-arranges the elements. She starts her new utterance with "I didn't wanna be too late". Then, it is followed with the previously uttered 'I started to do make up by myself'.

The following datum is the third example of reordering.

- Ellen : Wow, and have you always played with your cousin or did you-
how did you start working together?
- Aldrich : **Started when- uhm- years ago- few years ago started-** we've
we've been best friend in music

(57/E4/T1/O10)

Aldrich is about to give an answer to Ellen's question about when he and his cousin started to play music together. At first, he says 'started when' but aborts it. Then, he is hesitant about what to say. It is marked with 'uhm'. After that, he says 'years ago'. Aldrich's hesitancy indicates that he tries to find a correct order to produce his utterance. In the previous utterance, 'started' appears in the beginning of the utterance. However, in the new utterance, Aldrich moves its position to the end of the utterance. Hence, he says "Few years ago started" to answer Ellen's question.

k. Repeat

Repeat is a repair pattern that refers to an act of re-stating the whole utterance to deal with understanding or hearing problem. The findings show that repeat is never employed by the participant in the talk show. In the show, hearing and understanding problem can be avoided by both Ellen and the guest because during interview session, Ellen often talks with one guest only. Also, Ellen as the host and the guest sit close to each other. In addition, during interview session, the participants make sure that s/he gets the recipient's attention before speak.

l. Rephrasing

Usually, rephrasing is employed when the participant experiences hearing or understanding problem. It also can be employed when the speaker intends to avoid possible understanding problem. Similar with repeat, rephrasing does not occur in the talk show because the participants do not experience hearing or understanding problem.

m. Confirmation

Confirmation occurred three times in the show. Confirmation is employed by the participants in the show to check the understanding of the participant. Confirmation can arise from both self-initiation and other-initiation.

The datum below is the first example of confirmation.

Ellen : And then you have Paulina, **is that her name?**
 Simon : **Paulina Ruby.** Amazingly they all gone well and she's gelled in a really really good show.

(29/E2/T2/O13)

Here, Ellen asks Simon Cowell about the new names in the judging panel of *X-Factor*. Previously, Ellen mentions Paulina, one of the judges for the new season. However, Ellen seems uncertain with the name. Therefore, she asks Simon “is that her name?”. The question indicates that Ellen asks Simon to give confirmation. Following Ellen’s question, Simon provides the repair completion by mentioning the full name of Paulina. In other words, he confirms that it is true that Paulina is the name of the new judge.

The second example is presented below.

Ellen : Thank you. Okay, let’s talk about you. You are- when did you- **it was like a week ago, right?**

Diana : **It’s Labor Day, finished on Labor Day.**

(32/E2/T2/O13)

The dialogue above is taken from the second episode when Diana came as one of the guests of the episode. Ellen and Diana Nyad discuss Diana’s experience in swimming from Cuba to Florida. Ellen asks Diana when she finished swimming. Ellen’s question is a repair initiation which invites Diana to give confirmation. In the next turn, Diana give confirmation to Ellen by saying “It’s Labor Day, finished on Labor Day.” Therefore, Diana employs confirmation in her utterance.

The following datum is served as the third example.

Ellen : Alright, we have to take a break. Hilarious. We’ll take a break, we’ll come back we’ll talk about the twins and the family and more stories like that if you have it.

Ray : **You mean my kids, right?**

Ellen : **Yeah.**

(70/E4/T3/O13)

Here, Ellen says to Ray that they will take a break and after the break they will talk about the twins and the families. However, Ray seems to be uncertain with the reference of ‘the twins’. In the next turn, Ray launches a question to check his understanding. He asks “You mean my kids, right?”. Following Ray’s question, Ellen gives response by employing confirmation.

n. Explanation

The findings show that explanation occur two times in the show. The participants employ explanation to give an elaboration of the utterance. By employing explanation, the participant expects the other participant to have a clearer understanding.

The datum below served as the first example.

- Diana : It’s grueling. I love sports and I’ve been a sport’s reporter respectable but I don’t know that there’s another sport that this taxing, grueling, boring. I mean I start in Caribbean in January and we’re doing 12 hours swim and then 14 hours a day, 18, 20, 24 hours swims just getting ready for this one. So it’s intense.
- Ellen : So, **when you say like 12 hours, you- you mean you’re in the Ocean and you do not stop swimming for 12 hours straight?**
- Diana : **The rules in the sport are you’re next to a boat. The boat has nutrition, electrolyte drinks, you know power bars, whatever you need and then that boat is navigating and you’re swimming next to it and tracking it going but you can’t come close to the boat and get your stuff to drink. If a doctor had to give you a shot you rolled over your back and literally give a shot your buttock but you can never touch the boat nor get out of the boat or you know or touch any other person. So you are in the sea on your own.**

(34/E2/T3/O14)

The dialogue above shows that Diana and Ellen talk about Diana’s 10 hours swim from Cuba from Florida. Diana tells Ellen that she swims 12 hours a day and it

increases gradually before starting the challenge. In the next turn, Ellen launches a question to Diana about whether Diana swimming for hours in the ocean without stopping. Then, Diana gives repair completion by employing explanation. Diana says that she may stop however she cannot get in and even touch the boat.

The second example is presented in the following datum.

Ellen : Alright. I want- I wanna take a break, I wanna talk about couple of things, I wanna talk about Rene, the [your hus-]

Celine : [**Which one?**]

Ellen : **Your husband, Rene not RC, Rene.**

(43/E3/T3/O14)

Ellen says that after the commercial break, she wants to ask Celine about her husband, Rene. Celine shows her uncertainty about the referent in Ellen's utterance because Rene is the name of both her husband and her oldest son. Therefore, she initiates repair by asking Ellen which Rene is she refers to. Then, Ellen completes the repair by giving explanation.

o. Rejection

The research findings show that rejection never occur alone in the conversation. Rejection does occur in the talk show, however, it is always followed with another repair pattern. In the talk show, the participants are expected to give a clear statement. Therefore, in this show, the participant cannot just give a short response. S/he needs to elaborate the response.

p. Combination

In this research, combination occurred two times. The findings show that combination always include two repair operation. Also, combination is employed

by the participant to combine rejection with another repair operation. The following datum serves as the example of combination.

Ellen : Somebody in the audience might, if you have 72 million dollars. **It's 72 million right?** It must be most of the town.

Celine : **Rene is 71 years old, so let's say 71.**

(41/E3/T2/O16)

Here, Ellen and Celine discuss Celine's house in Florida which is put up for sell. In the middle of her utterance, Ellen mentions the price for the house, that is 72 million dollars. However, Ellen seems unsure whether 72 millions dollars is the correct price. Therefore, Ellen initiates repair by asking "It's 72 million right?". In the next turn, Celine completes the repair by saying "Rene is 71 years old, so let's say 71.". Celine's utterance contains two repair pattern. They are rejection and explanation. The utterance implicitly rejects Ellen's understanding and then she explains to Ellen why the price is not 72 million but 71 million.

The datum below is another example of combination.

Ellen : For the Olympic, was that- so how long had it been since you well that was a huge stage but how long had it been since you were on stage? [Just you.]

Mel : **[Performing together?] Oh, just me?**

Ellen : **Well, not together. Of course. Yeah, but you.**

(80/E5/T3/O16)

Ellen and Mel.B talk about the performace of Mel.B and the other members of Spice Girls in London Olympic. Ellen asks Mel.B when the last time she performed on stage. However, Mel.B seems to be having understanding problem. She is unsure with the question, therefore she initiates repair by asking "performing together?". Following her initiation, Ellen gives response "Well, not

together. Of course. Yeah, but you.”. The response contains two repair pattern, that are rejection and confirmation. At first, Ellen says “well, not together” to reject Mel.B’s assumption “performing together?”. Following the rejection, Ellen gives confirmation to Mel.B’s question “Oh, just me?”. She says “of course, yeah but you.”.

q. Clarification

Besides 16 repair operations proposed by Schegloff and Zhang, the researcher found another repair operation. The findings show that the participants employ 1 repair operation called clarification. Clarification is employed by the participant when the participant spots a wrong information in the other participant’s utterance. Clarification occurs only once in the show.

Below is the first example of clarification.

Ellen : When you’re here last.
 Ray : No, **this is way I think 2004 I think.**
 Ellen : Was it that long ago?
 Ray : Yes.
 Man : **2005.**
 Both : 2005 .

(65/E4/T4/O17)

Previously, Ellen tells Ray Romano that he is the starter of twerking dance. They recall the old episode of Ellen DeGeneres Show where Ray showed people about the different of men's dance and women's dance. Ray says that he shows the dance back in the 2004. Yet, one of the audience, employs clarification. He tells Ellen and Ray that it was in 2005 when Ray came to the show and showed the dance.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion of types of repair and repair operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, there are two conclusions which can be drawn. The conclusions are as follows:

1. In accordance with the first objective of the research, that is, to identify the types of repair in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11, all four types of repair are employed by the speakers in the talk show. They are self-initiated self-completed repair, self-initiated other-completed repair, other-initiated self-completed repair, and other-initiated other-completed repair.

Among four types of repair occurring in the talk show, self-initiated self-completed repair is the most often occurring type of repair. The massive use of self-initiated self-completed repair in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11 seems normal because the trouble sources mainly come from the speakers themselves. In other words, only the speakers themselves who can identify the trouble source and repair the trouble. Therefore, self-initiated self-completed repair is often employed in the talk show.

In contrast to self-initiated self-completed repair, other-initiated other-completed repair is the most rarely occurring type of repair. It has the lowest number of occurrence. Other-initiated other-completed repair is employed by the recipients in the talk show when they spot incorrect information in the speakers' utterances.

2. The second objective of the research is to identify the repair operations. In line with the second objective, the research findings show that among 16 repair operations, only 12 operations employed by the speakers in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11. They are replacing, inserting, deleting, aborting, searching, parenthesizing, recycling, reformatting, reordering, confirmation, explanation, and combination. Among 12 repair operations, replacing is the most occurring operation and it has the highest frequency of occurrence. Replacing is often employed by the speakers in the talk show when they experience slips of the tongue and when they misapply words. The findings also show that replacing is employed to avoid a possible grammatical error.

The findings show that sequence-jumping does not occur in the show. Sequence-jumping has no occurrence because the research is focused on the interview session. Sequence-jumping enables the speaker to suddenly change the on-going conversation into something unrelated to the previous topic. In interview session, there is a guideline to guide the conversation between the host and the guests. Therefore, in the talk show, both the host and the guests cannot suddenly halt the on-going conversation and change the topic of talk. The findings also show that repeat, rephrasing, and rejection do not occur in the show. Repeat and rephrasing do not occur because the participants do not experience hearing or understanding problem during interview session. Rejection does not occur because rejection is always followed with another operation in the show. Beside 16 repair operations, there is a new operation occurred in the show, i.e.

clarification. Clarification occurred when the participant gives correction or clarification to the utterance.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, some suggestions are given to the following parties. The suggestions are as follows.

1. To the Students of English Department

The students of English Department, especially who are majoring in linguistics, are suggested to pay more attention to conversation analysis and learn conversation analysis more deeply. Conversation analysis will help the students of English Department to understand more about conversation phenomena in everyday life. In addition, there are a lot of aspects in conversation analysis which can be studied and analyzed.

2. To the Other Researchers

This research focused only on the types of repair and the operations in self-initiated self-completed repair. Other researchers who interested in the same field are suggested to find out and analyze operations in other-repair. Other researchers are also suggested to conduct research on one type of repair. In addition, other reseachers can analyze repair phenomenon in different contexts and perspectives.

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Appendix 1. Data Findings of Types of Repair and Repair Operations in the first five episodes of *Ellen DeGeneres Show* season 11

Types of Repair	Repair Operations	Code
T1 : Self-initiated self-completed repair	O1 : Replacing	O9 : Reformatting
T2 : Self-initiated other-completed repair	O2 : Inserting	O10 : Reordering
T3 : Other-initiated self-completed repair	O3 : Deleting	O11 : Repeat
T4 : Other-initiated other-completed repair	O4 : Searching	O12 : Rephrasing
	O5 : Parenthesizing	O13 : Confirmation
	O6 : Aborting	O14 : Explanation
	O7 : Sequence-jumping	O15 : Rejection
	O8 : Recycling	O16 : Combination
		O17 : Clarification

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
1/E1/T 1/O9	Ellen : Now, have you already started- you started [obviously.] Leah : [Started] obviously, yes. Ellen : How long ago?	√												√									Initially, Ellen asks Leah whether she already started the show <i>Dancing with the Star</i> . However, Ellen quickly initiates repair by cutting-off her utterance. Then, she completes the repair by employing reformatting. She reformates her utterance from a YES/NO question into WH-question.
2/E1/T 1/O1	Leah : Okay, anyway yes. So back to Tony. So he- Ellen : We run out of time, thank you for coming. Leah : Well, thank you so much. Ellen : No. Alright. So you- so he ho- you hold onto him. Leah : I hold onto him and he tells me the same thing over and over again, I have- I have to keep my head down to check if I'm doing so right away or not, like I'm petrified? Petrify. Do you understand?	√				√																	Ellen wants to confirm whether Leah hold onto her partner during the practice for <i>Dancing with the Star</i> . She stops her utterance on the word 'you' then replaces it with 'he'. Yet, she stops the on-going utterance after saying 'so he ho-'. She employs aborting to complete the repair and starts a new utterance. She leaves the previous utterance unfinished.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
3/E1/T 1/O8	Ellen : No. Alright. So you- so he ho- you hold onto him. Leah : I hold onto him and he tells me the same thing over and over again, I have- I have to keep my head down to check if I'm doing so right away or not, like I'm petrified? Petrify. Do you understand?	√											√										Here, Leah performs self-initiated self-completed repair. In completing the repair, she employs recycling as the repair strategy. It can be seen that she repeats the words 'I have'. By employing recycling Leah has more time to recall the word she intended to say and completes her utterance.
4/E1/T 1/O5	Ellen : Okay, and I'm proud of you. Can we talk about Scientology thing just for a minute? Leah : Certainly. Ellen : Alright [now, it's-] Leah : [Should I] sit like this, though? Ellen : How ever you want to sit. It's a mysterious, you know, Scientology, there's this kind of thing that nobody knows anything about it and now you're not in that religion anymore. And I guess the one question, why did you choose to leave? If you can answer that.	√								√													In the interview session, Ellen wants to ask Leah about the reason she left Scientology. In the middle of her utterance, she suddenly stops the utterance to initiate repair. She performs parenthesizing as the completion of repair. She inserts a clause before continuing her utterance in order to give additional information.
5/E1/T 1/O8	Ellen : Okay, and I'm proud of you. Can we talk about Scientology thing just for a minute? Leah : Certainly. Ellen : Alright [now, it's -] Leah : [Should I] sit like this, though? Ellen : How ever you want to sit. It's a mysterious, you know, Scientology, there's this kind of thing that nobody knows anything about it and now you're not in that religion anymore. And I guess the one question, why did you choose to leave? If you can answer that.	√											√										Here, Ellen employs recycling as repair strategy. It can be seen that she repeats the words 'it's'. She recycles her utterance after she talks in overlap with Leah.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
6/E1/T 1/O8	Ellen : And, now, and how are you? Because I hear it's- it's- it's different than leaving another religion. So, are you okay? You can drink. Leah : I'm okay. Yeah, I'm okay. To answer your question, it was, you know, it's- it's hard and we've lost friends that can no longer talk to us who are still in the organization, but-	√											√											Here, Ellen and Leah performs self-initiated self-completed repair. It can be seen that both Ellen and Leah repeat the words it's' in different utterance. In other words, they employs recycling. By employing recycling, Ellen and Leah have more time to recall the word they intended to say and complete her utterance.
7/E1/T 1/O10	Ellen : And, now, and how are you? Because I hear it's- it's- it's different than leaving another religion. So, are you okay? You can drink. Leah : I'm okay. Yeah, I'm okay. To answer your question, it was, you know, it's- it's hard and we're-we've lost friends we- that can no longer talk to us who are still in the organization, but- Ellen : Now, that is a thing? When you leave the church, they can't- you can't- they can't talk to you or you can't talk to them or something?	√													√									Ellen intends to confirm whether Leah is unable to keep in touch with the members of Scientology after she left the Church. In the middle of her utterance, Ellen is aware that her utterance is not well-organized. Ellen initiates repair by cutting off her own utterance and she completes the repair by employing reordering.
8/E1/T 1/O1	Ellen : Now, that is a thing? When you leave the church, they can't, you can't, they can't talk to you or you can't talk to them or something? Leah : Correct. And these are friends that we've had for, you know, dozens of years. But I have great friends, other friends that are not in the church that have stood by us and our family is stronger. We're together and that's all I can ask for.	√				√																		Leah performs self-initiated self-completed repair in the middle of her utterance. The initiation is done with Leah cuts-off the on-going utterance. Meanwhile, the completion is done by employing replacing. She replaces 'great friends' with 'other friends that are not in the church'. Leah performs replacing to specify the interpretation of her utterance.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
9/E1/T1/O10	Ellen : So, let’s bring these things out that you brought. Is this something you do regularly? Leah : Oh, yes. Are you crazy for the ads seen on TV things? Ellen : Yes. Leah : Seriously? Ellen : No. Leah : Okay, [I bought you some] Ellen : [But, I just wanted] to agree with you. Leah : Okay, I appreciate it. That’s sweet 'cause you don't denying comedy, that’s good. I’m learning this. I buy all the things on TV, like all of that. I’m not even joking. I buy everything and everytime I go out buying these my husband goes nut, "you’re not doing this again" and then I go they could say that wasn’t true they couldn’t say it wasn't, they couldn’t. Like this, I have hihoops for this. Okay this is for your dear neck. Ellen, so you have neck problem, you wanna do it or I’ll help? So you put- if your neck hurt, you put this on, nice. Sorry	√													√									Leah Remini spots a trouble source in her utterance when she is in the middle of explaining the product she brought. Her utterance is not delivered as she wanted to. Hence, she initiates repair by cutting off her utterance. Later, she employs reordering to re-arrange the elements in her utterance.
10/E1/T1/O8	Leah : Okay, I appreciate it. That’s sweet 'cause you don't denying comedy, that’s good. I’m learning this. I buy all the things on TV, like all of that. I’m not even joking. I buy everything and everytime I go out buying these my husband goes nut, "you’re not doing this again" and then I go they could say that wasn’t true they couldn’t say it wasn't, they couldn’t. Like this, I have hihoops for this. Okay this is for your dear neck. Ellen, so you have neck problem, you wanna do it or I’ll help? So you put- if your neck hurt, you put this on, nice. Sorry. Ellen : So violent, very rough. Leah: Okay, ready? You tell me when it’s- when it’s working.	√										√												Leah gives a neck supporter to Ellen and she demonstrates how to use it. She intends to tell Ellen to let her know when the neck supporter starts working. When she is in the middle of producing the utterance, she cannot finish the utterance immediately. Leah performs recycling to resolve the problem. She recycles her unfinished utterance after the delay and completes the production.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION		
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17			
11/E1/ T1/O8	Leah : Is it good? Is it good? Is it pulling your chain up like this? Ellen : Well- I feel like those women in Africa that have all those rings around their neck... I don't know that I should stretch my neck this much. Leah: But does [it feel good?] Ellen: [What's the] point of this? What do you doing? Leah : It supposed to stretched the neck, can release the, can release the releasing of toxin.	√											√												Leah intends to say that the neck supporter can release the toxin. In the middle of her utterance, the word she intended to say is not coming immediately. Thus, she initiates repair by cutting off her own utterance and she completes repair by employing recycling. She employs recycling to delay her utterance while she tries to find the intended word.
12/E1/ T1/O1 0	Ellen : Well, I can't imagine the- the- first of all the fear that must go with the noise. Have you been through tornados before? Obviously, you live in Oklahoma, there's a lot of them. Shelly : Yeah, I was in- the May 3rd in 1999, it hits my house. I was at home, ride it out in the bathtub. And so at that time, I thought 'I don't want this to happen again, ever'. and then are you kidding me?	√													√										Shelly talks about her past experience when a tornado hit her home. At first, she wants to say that she was at home when the tornado hit. Yet, before her utterance finished, she cuts-off her utterance to initiate repair. Later, she completes repair by employing reordering. She re-arranges her utterance and delivers her intended message.
13/E1/ T1/O1	Ellen : Right. And you told my producers how you found the kids. Share that story because obviously there was debris and mud and everything. Shelly : Everything- everything was covered up. Lots of mud, everybody was covered and you didn't- you couldn't hardly recognize people but when you get to start digging kids out, they would recognize you and smile and then you could see the whites of their teeth.	√				√																			Shelly explains about the moment she searched the children who are covered under the debris after the tornado. In her utterance, she performs self-initiated self-completed repair. She cuts-off her utterance then replaces the word 'did not' with 'could not'. Shelly substitutes the word 'did not' for 'could not' in order to adjust the interpretation of her utterance.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
14/E1/ T1/O6	<p>Shelly : Everything- everything was covered up. Lots of mud, everybody was covered and you didn't- you couldn't hardly recognize people but when you get to start digging kids out, they would recognize you and smile and then you could see the whites of their teeth.</p> <p>Ellen : That's how you found the kids? When they smiled, you could see their teeth.</p> <p>Shelly : And just started digging them out.</p> <p>Ellen : Wow. That is- that- you know first of all you're heroes, you're amazing women to go through that. I really can't imagine the pressure to just go through it, much less to have that responsibility of taking care of these kids, so it's amazing. We have to take a break, I want to talk to you a little bit more. We'll be right back.</p>	√								√														Ellen intends to give respond to Shelly and Amy's story when they rescued the students after tornado hit. Ellen interrupts her utterance before its completion and performs repair by employing aborting. She gives up completing the repair then starts a new utterance.
15/E1/ T1/O1	<p>Jeannie: Oh, my goodness, Ellen. I have been hanging out with the students and parents and teachers of Briarwood and Plaza Towers and these people have been through so much but, the amount that they love and they support one another is honestly unlike anything I've ever seen. This is one amazing community. You guys are amazing. Awesome.</p> <p>Ellen : I agree. I agree that they're amazing and I think that is the one thing that we all have to remember, whenever the- we have horrible situations that come up, it brings people closer together. And you saw the outpouring of the community and the help and the fundraisers and everything and I know that you still need more help. (...)</p>	√				√																		Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair in her utterance. She initiates repair by cutting off her on-going utterance. She stops her utterance after saying "whenever the-". After that, she launches a new utterance. She employs replacing as the strategy to complete repair. Ellen substitutes the word 'the' with the word 'we'.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
16/E2/ T1/O3	<p>Ellen : Are you excited about you're gonna- you're- you're to be called Daddy? I mean, I'm sure- I'm sure you've been called Daddy before but not that way.</p> <p>Simon : It's shocking a little bit as it used to, you know, remember that first call, you know, when you find that, you know, gulp.</p> <p>Ellen : You've avoided for a long long time. So, how- how does this happen?</p> <p>Simon : Well, what you do, you go to bed with someone then things happen.</p> <p>Ellen : That's happen for a long time, though, that's what I'm saying, why now?</p> <p>Simon : I don- Well, I know how it happened it was a little bit surprised. The whole circumstances a little bit awkward.</p>	√						√															Here, Simon Cowell performs self-initiated self-completed repair. Simon is about to say "I don't know" yet he initiates repair and stops his utterance on the word 'don't'. Then, he completes the repair by employing deleting. Simon deletes the word 'don't' from the previous production. Therefore, in the new utterance he says "I know how it happened".
17/E2/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : Well, that's a good thing, that's a good thing which is why obviously this is happening because you have to be in that space and Lauren is her name right and she's healthy and happy and-</p> <p>Simon : Yes, she's in a really really in a good pose.</p> <p>Ellen : This has been hard for her cause e- the whole the- you know, everything has been kind of has been trossed on her and she's, she's a lot attention and that's gotta be hard for her.</p>	√				√																	Ellen is in the middle of sharing her thought about Simon Cowell's scandal when she catches a problem in her utterance. In order to deal with the problem, she cuts-off her utterance and initiate repair. After cutting-off the utterance, she performs replacing as the completion of repair. At first, she intends to say 'everything', however she replaces it with the word 'the whole'. However, she once again employs replacing. She replaces 'the whole' with 'everything'.
18/E2/ T1/O8	<p>Ellen : Well, that's a good thing, that's a good thing which is why obviously this is happening because you have to be in that space and Lauren is her name right and she's healthy and happy and-</p> <p>Simon : Yes, she's in a really really in a good pose.</p> <p>Ellen : This has been hard for her cause e- the whole the- you know, everything has been kind of has been trossed on her and she's, she's a lot attention and that's gotta be hard for her.</p>	√											√										Ellen employs recycling as repair strategy in her utterance. The words 'she has' is repeated by Ellen. By employing recycling Leah has more time to recall the word she intended to say and completes her utterance.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
19/E2/ T1/O9	Ellen : Right. It’s gonna be a boy and so what’s his name? (Laughing) Your mom’s happy, right? Simon : She’s thrilled, really really thrilled. Ellen : So, are you worry though that- how much time you gonna- you gonna travel with, where’ll you raise the boy? Simon : You are funny, Ellen. Ellen : Yeah, I mean Here or- Simon : Well, both Los Angeles and London.	√												√										Ellen asks Simon about how often he will go travel with his child. Yet, suddenly she stops finishing her utterance and initiate repair. After initiating repair, she decided to performs aborting and launches a new question.
20/E2/ T1/O8	Ellen : Right. It’s gonna be a boy and so what’s his name? (Laughing) Your mom’s happy, right? Simon : She’s thrilled, really really thrilled. Ellen : So, are you worry though that- how much time you gonna- you gonna travel with, where’ll you raise the boy? Simon : You are funny, Ellen. Ellen : Yeah, I mean Here or- Simon : Well, both Los Angeles and London.	√											√											Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair in the middle of her utterance. Ellen suddenly stops her production and initiates repair. Then, she employs recycling and repeats her previous utterance, that is, 'you gonna'. Recycling is employed in her utterance in order to delay the production.
21/E2/ T1/O2	Ellen : Alright. And now, let's talk about this picture. So you go to the someplace in France, I don’t know where, some beach in France and you’re like ‘let’s just get away from the paparazzi, let’s go relax on the beach. You and Lauren, right?’ Simon : Well, we were at a party, a friend’s party and there was photographers hiding in the bushes which I didn’t know about so I saw a glimpse of one so I said to her, ‘you know what, let’s just take a walk on the beach, get some privacy.’ What I didn’t realize was it was a nudist beach.	√					√																	Simon wants to explain a photograph of him and his wife in France. Simon says that he was attending a party. However, he finds his utterance is less specific. Therefore, he initiates repair by cutting off his utterance. He performs inserting to complete the repair. Simon adds 'a friend's' before 'party'. By inserting a new element, Simon intends to specify the previous word.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
22/E2/ T1/O5	Ellen : You said you wanna like a little, if you do have a son, which he will, that he will be- that he wants a mini-me. So I got him a little T-shirt to get him started and well, first of all-	√								√													Ellen utterance in the datum contains self-initiated self-completed repair. Ellen realizes that her utterance is not clear enough. Therefore, she initiates repair by cutting of her unfinished utterance. After that, she employs parenthesizing to complete the repair. She inserts a new clause which functions as a preface. Then, she re-says the pre-parenthetical utterance.
23/E2/ T1/O2	Ellen : You said you wanna like a little, if you do have a son, which he will, that he will be- that he wants a mini-me. So I got him a little T-shirt to get him started and well, first of all- Simon : Actually that would fit me. Ellen : That is yours, this is his. That's his that's yours. And then, look. Come on. I know- I said I know Simon.	√					√																Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair in her utterance. In initiating repair, she stops the production before its completion. Meanwhile, in completing the repair, she employs inserting. After cuts-off the utterance, she re-says the utterance with a new addition to the utterance. Ellen adds 'I said' before 'I know Simon'.
24/E2/ T1/O9	Ellen : That was One Direction here last year on the lot. Simon : They looked incredible. Ellen : Yeah, it looked really. They are- congratulations. Simon: [Thank you.] Ellen: [That's your band] and they are doing really really well. How's the- is the film out right now? Simon : It's the number one movie in the world.	√												√									Ellen changes the formulation of her utterance when she intends to ask Simon about One Direction's movie. Initially, she wants to launch a WH-question. Yet, she interrupts her question and initiate repair. She completes the repair by employing reformatting. Ellen changes the formulation of her question from a WH-question into a YES/NO question.
25/E2/ T1/O9	Ellen : So, let's talk about <i>X-Factor</i> . Britney is not coming back. Simon : No, she's gone. Ellen : And so, was that something that-How did that happen initially? Like-	√												√									Ellen is on her way to ask Simon about Britney Spears' departure from the judging panel of <i>X-Factor</i> . Ellen interrupts her utterance before its completion to initiate repair. Later, she performs repair by employing reformatting. She gives up completing the YES/NO question and changes it into WH-question.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
26/E2/ T1/O4	Ellen : And so, was that something that- How did that happen initially? Like- Simon : [It happened-] Ellen : [Why did] you go this would be right for the show. Simon : I think for being honest with you Ellen there was a time when I think everybody was trying to up themselves on the show in terms of who could find the biggest known star to be on the panel in terms of pop singer, Jennifer Lopez and you know the other one on <i>The Voice</i> I can't remember, blonde, Christina and so we feel will take Britney and you know she was fine I just think she found things uncomfortable.	√							√															Simon tells Ellen related to Britney's departure from the judging panel of <i>X-Factor</i> . In the mid-production, he forgets the name of a singer who is judging in <i>The Voice</i> . He employs searching as the repair strategy. He delays his utterance while trying to recall the name of the judge. Eventually, he remembers the name and is able to continue the utterance.
27/E2/ T1/O1	Ellen : Yes, she is not a big talker. Simon : I did not realize that. Ellen : And you need that one. Simon : I just kind of booked someone who couldn't talk which is a big problem for someone who judge but she wasn't uncom- she wasn't comfortable being negative she didn't like it when- when you know the contestant spoke back to her so she was just uncomfortable. I liked her. So we decided to change the chair I like the thought on working with three girls ‘cause I like working with girls.	√				√																		Simon accidentally says the wrong word in the middle of his production. He wants to say 'was not comfortable', yet he slips in the half of the utterance. He says 'was not uncomfortable' instead of 'was not comfortable'. Therefore, Simon performs self-initiated self-completed repair. He interrupts his unfinished utterance to initiate repair then he completes the repair by employing replacing. He replaces the word 'uncomfortable' with 'comfortable'.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
28/E2/ T1/O8	Ellen : Yes, she is not a big talker. Simon : I did not realize that. Ellen : And you need that one. Simon : I just kind of booked someone who couldn't talk which is a big problem for someone who judge but she wasn't uncom- she wasn't comfortable being negative she didn't like it when-when you know, the contestant spoke back to her so she was just uncomfortable. I liked her. So we decided to change the chair I like the thought on working with three girls ‘cause I like working with girls.	√										√												Simon is in the middle of telling Ellen why Britney left <i>X-Factor</i> . Yet, he cannot complete the utterance immediately. In the end, Simon initiates repair by cutting off his own utterance and he completes repair by employing recycling. He employs recycling to delay his utterance while he tries to find the intended word. Recycling enables Simon to delay his utterance without abandoning it.
29/E2/ T2/O1 3	Ellen : And then you have Paulina, is that her name? Simon : Paulina Ruby . Amazingly they all gone well and she's gelled in a really really good show.		√														√							Ellen and Simon talk about the new season of <i>X-Factor</i> and the new names in the judging panel. Ellen mentions one of the judges for the new season. She does not really certain whether she says the right name. Therefore, after she mentions the name, she initiates repair by asking whether Paulina is her name. In the next turn, Simon provides the repair completion by mentioning the full name of Paulina.
30/E2/ T1/O6	Ellen : Hi. Alright, so this is really just happened not too long ago and you seem like it didn’t happen recently. You seem completely healthy and fine. Diana : A few- can I say first? Ellen : Yes.	√								√														Diana Nyad is on her way to give respond to Ellen's statement before she cuts-off her utterance and employs aborting. Diana abandons her utterance on the word 'a few'. She leaves the utterance unfinished utterance and then starts a new utterance.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
31/E2/ T1/O6	Ellen : Thank you. Okay, let's talk about you. You are- when did you- it was like a week ago, right? Diana : It's Labor Day, finished on Labor Day.	√									√												Ellen employs self-initiated self-completed repair in the middle of her utterance. She cuts-off her utterance to initiate repair and she employs aborting as the strategy to complete repair. She aborts her utterance twice. At first she aborts her utterance on the words 'you are'. Then, she once again aborts her utterance after saying 'When did you-'. After the second aborting, Ellen launches a new utterance, that is, "It was like a week ago, right?"
32/E2/ T2/O1 3	Ellen : Thank you. Okay, let's talk about you. You are- when did you- it was like a week ago, right? Diana : It's Labor Day, finished Labor Day.		√															√					The dialogue between Ellen and Diana Nyad contains self-initiated other-completed repair. Ellen initiates repair by asking Diana "It was like a week ago, right?". The tag question indicates that Ellen asks Diana to give confirmation. In the next turn, Diana gives repair completion by saying "It's Labor Day, finished on Labor Day".
33/E2/ T1/O2	Ellen : Thank you. Okay, let's talk about you. You are- when did you- it was like a week ago, right? Diana : It's Labor Day, finished Labor Day. Ellen : Alright. So, you trai- how you train for something like this? Diana : It's grueling. I love sports and I've been a sport's reporter respectable but I don't know that there's another sport that this taxing, grueling, boring. I mean I start in Caribbean in January and we're doing 12 hours swim and then 14 hours a day, 18, 20, 24 hours swims just getting ready for this one. So it's intense.	√					√																Ellen is about to ask Diana about how she prepared and practiced for the non-stop swimming in the sea. However, Ellen accidentally misses a word. She intends to launch a question, yet she forgets to say the question word. Therefore, she employs inserting and adds 'how' before 'you train'.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
34/E2/ T3/O1 4	<p>Diana : It’s grueling. I love sports and I’ve been a sport’s reporter respectable but I don’t know that there’s another sport that this taxing, grueling, boring. I mean I start in Caribbean in January and we’re doing 12 hours swim and then 14 hours a day, 18, 20, 24 hours swims just getting ready for this one. So it’s intense.</p> <p>Ellen : So, when you say like 12 hours, you- you mean you’re in the ocean and you do not stop swimming for 12 hours straight?</p> <p>Diana : The rules in the sport are you’re next to a boat. The boat has nutrition, electrolyte drinks, you know power bars, whatever you need and then that boat is navigating and you’re swimming next to it and tracking it going but you can’t come close to the boat and get your stuff to drink. If a doctor had to give you a shot you rolled over your back and literally give a shot your buttock but you can never touch the boat nor get out of the boat or you know or touch any other person. So you are in the sea on your own.</p>				√														√																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	

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36/E2/ T1/O6	Ellen : Amazing, amazing. So when you're getting-so you've been swimming for 53 hours and you can't- it's not official until you actually are on land. You can see it's hard for you to even walk and get your bearings 'cause you've been floating in water for that long.	√									√													Ellen experiences a difficulty in expressing her thought. Therefore, she initiates repair by stopping her utterance. Then, she launches a new utterance. It can be inferred that, Ellen employs aborting to complete repair. She aborts her utterance twice before finally can deliver her utterance.
37/E3/ T1/O8	Celine : It's impos[sible-] Ellen : [Hi.] Celine : This is so nice. Long time no see. Ellen : I know. Celine : It's impossib- it's impossible to come here and not dance.	√											√											Celine Dion stops her production before its completion when she realizes that she and Ellen talk in overlap.The sudden stop indicates that she initiates repair. Celine employs recycling to complete the repair. In the next turn, she completes the repair by repeating the previous unfinished utterance, that is 'it's impossible'. She repeats the utterance without changing it then continues production.
38/E3/ T1/O5	Ellen : And he's excited that you're here. Now, how old are- you- you had twins, how old are they? Celine : They're gonna be three in a couple of months.	√								√														Ellen is about to ask Celine about the age of her twins children. At first, Ellen's question is unclear in terms of the referent. Realizing the problem in her utterance, she quickly perfoms self-initiated self-completed repair. She cuts-off the utterance before finishing it. Then, she completes repair by employing parenthesizing. She gives an additional information before re-saying the question.
39/E3/ T1/O1	Ellen : Three. And I saw a picture them- do you have a picture they have sunglasses on. There. And long hair. Your little boy is like to have long hair. When they start out? Celine : They have- they like their long hair. I once tried to cut them a couple of times, I don't know why, their attitudes, their characters, the way they are, the way they behave, they have so much personality. I cut their hair and it doesn't suit them.	√				√																		Celine tells Ellen about her twins children. In the middle of her utterance, she performs repair. She employs replacing to complete repair. Celine replaces the word 'have' with the word 'like'.

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40/E3/ T1/O6	Ellen : Three. And I saw a picture them- do you have a picture they have sunglasses on. There. And long hair. Your little boy is like to have long hair. When th- when they start out? Celine : They have- they like their long hair. I once tried to cut them a couple of times, I don't know why, their attitudes, their characters, the way they are, the way they behave, they have so much personality. I cut their hair and it doesn't suit them. Ellen : Well, I like it. Celine : And they love- they go to closet, they tried hats and they make sure their hair is forward, so they really enjoy it and they- once school start the school says no long hair.	√									√													Celine employs self-initiated self-completed repair in the beginning of her utterance. She cuts-off the half-uttered utterance. Then, she attempts to complete the repair by employing aborting. She stops her utterance after saying "and they love-". She leaves the utterance incomplete then launches a new utterance.
41/E3/ T2/O1 6	Ellen : Somebody in the audience might, if you have 72 million dollars. It's 72 million right? It must be most of the town. Celine : Rene is 71 years old, so let's say 71.		√																		√			Ellen and Celine talk about Celine's house which is put up for sell. Ellen initiates repair when she was not really sure about the price of the house. She initiates repair by asking Celine whether the house will be sold for 72 million dollars. Celine completes the repair by giving rejection and explanation in the next turn. Celine says that she will sell the house for 71 millions dollar because her husband is 71 years old.
42/E3/ T1/O1 0	Ellen : How many shoes do you have, how many pairs? Celine : In there maybe 3000. Ellen : Alright. Celine : It opens up this way, it doesn't count with my shoes, the house. Ellen : Throw- for 71 million throw your shoes in.	√														√								Here, Ellen interrupts her on-going utterance by cutting it off. It indicates that Ellen performs repair initiation. She cuts-off her utterance because the organization of her utterance does not come out as she wished. She employs reordering and re-arranges the order of the elements in her utterance. Ellen cuts-off the utterance after saying the word 'throw' then re-says the utterance with a new order.

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43/E3/ T3/O1 4	<p>Ellen : Alright. I want- I wanna take a break, I wanna talk about couple of things, I wanna talk about Rene, the [your hus-]</p> <p>Celine : [Which one?]</p> <p>Ellen : Your husband, Rene not RC, Rene.</p>			√															√				Ellen says that after the comercial break, she wants to ask Celine about her husband, Rene. Celine shows her uncertainty about the referent in Ellen's utterance because Rene is the name of both her husband and her oldest son. Therefore, she initiates repair by asking Ellen which Rene is she refers to. Then, Ellen completes the repair by employing explanation.
44/E3/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : We back with lovely Celine Dion. Alright, first let's talk about Rene. Rene is your husband and you have been married him for how long now?</p> <p>Celine : Nineteen years.</p> <p>Ellen : Nineteen years, and he's the only man (applause) He's the only man you've ever been with and- and I think that's really incredible, I think that's wonderful that you find somebody and you know it's the right thing and you don't have to go out and try to figure it out, that is the most important thing you find the right guy.</p> <p>Celine : It's pretty amazing, I have to meet that, um, when I met with him I was not romantic-romantically involved with him but I was with my mom-</p>	√				√																	Celine Dion explains her love experience with her husband in the past. In the middle of explaining, she catches problem in her utterance. She says a wrong word which is grammatically wrong. She employs replacing as the strategy to complete repair. Celine replaces the word 'romantic' with 'romantically' and be able to correct the grammatical error.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
45/E3/ T1/O1	<p>Celine : It's pretty amazing, I have to meet that, um, when I met with him I was not romantic-romantically involved with him but I was with my mom-</p> <p>Ellen : Because you were, how old?</p> <p>Celine : I was twelve.</p> <p>Ellen : Good thing you were.</p> <p>Celine : That's right, it's a good thing, that's right. I was twelve years old and we started to work together and eventually time passed, and I became a teenager and then my feeling started to change for him and I always respect, always- I always love him but the love grew kind of thing and thus, so the clothes. That was kinda very weird like looking outfit right there. But, it is something that I very proud of to be able to work with my husband, involve with him, succeed together, achieve together and celebrate life together. It's- it's- we very proud of what we have accomplished and we always keep saying to each other, the best is yet to come, believe it or not.</p>	√				√																	Here, Celine spots a trouble source in her utterance, that is, misapplied word. She interrupts her production and initiates repair. In completing repair, she employs replacing. Celine replaces the word 'respect' with the word 'love'.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
46/E3/ T1/O6	Celine : It's pretty amazing, I have to meet that, um, when I met with him I was not romantic-romantically involved with him but I was with my mom- Ellen : Because you were, how old? Celine : I was twelve. Ellen : Good thing you were. Celine : That's right, it's a good thing, that's right. I was twelve years old and we started to work together and eventually time passed, and I became a teenager and then my feeling started to change for him and I always respect, always- I always love him but the love grew kind of thing and thus, so the clothes. That was kinda very weird like looking outfit right there. But, it is something that I very proud of to be able to work with my husband, involve with him, succeed together, achieve together and celebrate life together. It's- it's- we very proud of what we have accomplished and we always keep saying to each other, the best is yet to come, believe it or not.	√									√													Celine performs self-initiated self-completed repair when she talks about her husband. Celine cuts-off her production before reaching completion. She stops her utterance on the word 'the'. After that, she employs aborting and leaves the utterance incomplete. Then, she launches a new utterance.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
47/E1/ T1/O1	<p>Celine : That's right, it's a good thing, that's right. I was twelve years old and we started to work together and eventually time passed, and I became a teenager and then my feeling started to change for him and I always respect, always- I always love him but the love grew kind of thing and thus, so the clothes. That was kinda very weird like looking outfit right there. But, it is something that I very proud of to be able to work with my husband, involve with him, succeed together, achieve together and celebrate life together. It- it's- we very proud of what we have accomplished and we always keep saying to each other, the best is yet to come, believe it or not.</p> <p>Ellen : Beautiful. Beautiful. And well you have succeeded and you accomplished a lot. Alright, so, when I- when you travel around there's something fun in the beginning about travelling around and seeing other places but it's exhausting, it's so nice when people start coming to you and you get to still do what you love but they come to you so you have that in Vegas now. What do you do all day long because you can't really like there's only so much you can do in Vegas what do you do all day long before you go on.</p>	√				√																	<p>Here, Ellen asks Celine about her experience of travelling through the world for her world tour. In the middle of her production, she unintendedly says the wrong word. She quickly stops her utterance in order to initiate repair. After that, she completes the repair by employing replacing. She repaired her utterance by replacing the word 'I' with 'you'.</p>

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48/E3/ T1/O6	<p>Ellen : Speaking of make-up, there’s a picture you took, you were at doctor’s office today ‘cause you had a little throat thing or something you’re doing your own make-up in the doctor’s office getting ready for the show today.</p> <p>Celine : Yeah, I didn’t wanna be too too late so I had no choice. I want to be seen but the doctor-there’s always things going on with singers, it’s either conjunction with the nose, a little tickle in the throat, a little breathing, allergic, it’s raining now in Vegas, I’m travelling. There’s always-there’s no such thing about feeling perfect all the time and you always questioned "oh my God, oh my God I’m gonna be, I’m gonna be okay". So you always worried a little bit. So when I come- so when I come here, I’m not looking for doctor and have little shoot buttock but I’m looking "can you check my nose, can you check my throat, can you check my ears can you check my lungs can you check my heart", so I make sure they check everything and here I am. So I started- I didn’t wanna be too late so I started to do the make-up by myself.</p>	√									√																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

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49/E3/ T1/O1 0	Ellen : Speaking of make-up, there’s a picture you took, you were at doctor’s office today ‘cause you had a little throat thing or something you’re doing your own make-up in the doctor’s office getting ready for the show today. Celine : Yeah, I didn’t wanna be too too late so I had no choice. I wanna to be seen but the doctor-there’s always things going on with singers, it’s either conjunction with the nose, a little tickle in the throat, a little breathing, allergic, it’s raining now in Vegas, I’m travelling. There’s always-there’s no such thing about feeling perfect all the time and you always questioned "oh my God, oh my God I’m gonna be, I’m gonna be okay". So you always worried a little bit. So when I come- so when I come here, I’m not looking for doctor and have little shoot buttock but I’m looking "can you check my nose, can you check my throat, can you check my ears can you check my lungs can you check my heart", so I make sure they check everything and here I am. So I started- I didn’t wanna be too late so I started to do the make-up by myself.	√													√										Celine Dion performs self-initiated self-completed repair in her utterance. She tells Ellen the reason why she did make up in her own in her doctor office. In the middle of explaining, she realizes that her utterance is not in the right order. Therefore, she decided to initiate repair. She stops her utterance to initiate repair and then she performs reordering as the completion of repair. She performs reordering to rearranged the information she wants to convey.
50/E3/ T1/O8	Ellen : So- and do you have to- and do you have to do that vocal exercise, right?	√											√												In the middle of Ellen's utterance, she performs self-initiated self-completed repair. Ellen suddenly stops her production and initiates repair. Then, she completes the repair using recycling. She repeats "do you have to do" and continues the production.

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51/E3/ T1/O2	<p>Celine : And if you missing saliva because sometimes you get nervous.</p> <p>Ellen : I always miss some, yes.</p> <p>Celine : Bite- bite the tip of your tongue. Really hard.</p> <p>Ellen : No, I don't want to. You need s-, if you need, so anybody if you need saliva, bite the tip of your tongue. So it's been six years, this is first CD in six years, why wait so long?</p>	√					√																Here, Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair. She interrupts her own utterance to initiate repair. The self-interruption is followed with repair completion. Ellen employs inserting to complete repair. Firstly, she inserts the word 'if' before 'you need'. Secondly, she inserts 'so anybody' before 'if you need saliva'.
52/E3/ T1/O2	<p>Ellen : And and, it does, it feels fresh and yet still you and the song you're singing today I love and it's beautiful so I'm happy to see you again.</p> <p>Celine : Seven years, my friend.</p> <p>Ellen : Yeah, Let's do it, not so long next time.</p> <p>Celine : I'll try to come visit doctor more often so I can see you more.</p> <p>Ellen : Alright, do it. No, I'll come to see you too.</p> <p>Alright, Celine is gonna back a little later perform her hit, her new hit song and it's beautiful song.</p> <p>We'll be back alive, right? Thank you so much.</p> <p>Celine : Thank you.</p>	√					√																Ellen tells the audiences that Celine is going to sing her new song after the comercial break. In the middle of her utterance, Ellen realizes that she makes mistake. She initiates repair by cutting off her on-going utterance then, she completes the repair by employing inserting. Ellen inserts a new element in her utterance which modifies the word 'hit'. The additional element function to specify the preceding word.
53/E4/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : Very small? Okay. And you live in a place, I saw a picture today. This is your house, right? This is- this is where you live. Let's show the bedroom because I want to get perspective. Who's sleep in that bed? How many people?</p> <p>Aldrich : Actually, it's my moth- it's my grandmother's room and there are four of us living in that room, my sister, my mother, my grandmother and of course me.</p>	√					√																Ellen shows Aldrich a picture of the bedroom in his house and asks him how many people sleep in the bed. Aldrich intends to tell Ellen that it is his grandmother's bedroom, however he experiences slip of the tongue and says 'mother' instead of 'grandmother'. Before its completion, Aldrich stops the production to initiate repair. He quickly completes the repair using replacing. He substitutes the word 'mother' with 'grandmother'.

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54/E4/ T1/O8	Ellen : What do you think about Los Angeles? Aldrich : Big buildings. Compared to buildings back at home, they’re very big and I love the sceneries. Ellen : Yeah, beautiful scenery here. And traffic? Aldrich : The traffic- traffic in the Philippines is heavier.	√											√											Aldrich is in the middle of answering Ellen's question about the traffic in Los Angeles. In the beginning of his production, he performs self-initiated self-completed repair. The initiation of repair is done with Aldrich suddenly stops his production. Then, he completes the repair using recycling. He repeats the word 'traffic' and continues the production. He performs repair in order to delay his utterance.
55/E4/ T1/O6	Ellen : Yeah. No, we’re known for having like traffic here for sure. It is a city. If you want to know traffic, come to Los Angeles, this is one of our things that we advertised. So, so you put the video on and you had I think you got 4 million views. Alrich : Yeah. Ellen : That’s amazing, did you have any i- was it the first video you posted? Aldrich : Yeah, this is the first video.	√									√													Ellen asks Aldrich and James about their video which goes viral in internet. In the middle of her utterance, she aborts her utterance and leaves it unfinished. She interrupts her on-going utterance on the words 'did you'. She launches a new utterance after employing aborting.
56/E4/ T1/O9	Ellen : That’s amazing, did you any i- was it the first video you posted? Aldrich : Yeah, this is the first video. Ellen : Wow, and have you always played with your cousin or did you- how did you start working together? Aldrich : Started when- um- years ago, few years ago started- we’ve- we’ve been best friend in music.	√												√										Here, the format of Ellen's question is changed from a YES/NO question into WH-question. Initially, Ellen is about to ask Aldrich whether he always play music together with his cousin. She already says "Did you-". Yet, before its completion, she cuts-off the utterance and employs reformatting. She reformates her utterance to change the question.
57/E4/ T1/O1 0	Ellen : Wow, and have you always played with your cousin or did you- how did you start working together? Aldrich : Started when- um- years ago, few years ago started- we’ve- we’ve been best friend in music.	√													√									Aldrich is about to give an answer to Ellen’s question about when he and his cousin started to play music together. At first, he says ‘started when’ but then aborts it. Then, he tries to launch another utterance by saying says ‘years ago’. The new utterance is also aborted. After that, he tries to re-organize the utterance and produces a new utterance, that is, "Few years ago started".

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58/E4/ T1/O8	Ellen : Right, so, and you're now local celebrity, right? Aldrich : Yeah Ellen : People recognized you? Aldrich : When the- when the video got viral we-people started recognizing us along the street or in the malls, they even recognize us in the restrooms, that's weird.	√											√										Aldrich is on his way to share the story about him who suddenly being a local celebrity. He performs self-initiated self-completed repair in the beginning of his utterance. In completing the repair, he employed recycling. The recycling is done with Aldrich repeats a part of his utterance before continuing the production. Aldrich repeated 'when the' to delay the production.
59/E4/ T1/O6	Ellen : Right, so, and you're now local celebrity, right? Aldrich : Yeah Ellen : People recognized you? Aldrich : When the- when the video got viral we-people started recognizing us along the street or in the malls, they even recognize us in the restrooms, that's weird.	√									√												Aldrich's utterance contains self-initiated self-completed repair. Aldrich stops the on-going utterance and initiate repair. Then, he employs aborting. He only uttered the word 'we' and then stops completing the utterance. He launches a new utterance after aborting the first utterance.
60/E4/ T1/O2	Ellen : People recognized you? Aldrich : When the- when the video got viral we-people started recognizing us along the street or in the malls, they even recognize us in the restrooms, that's weird. James : Honestly, people, many people do recognize me, especially girls so it feels- it feels awkward when they say that the love me.	√					√																James shares his experience of recognizing by people after the video went viral. In the middle of his utterance, he performs self-initiated self-completed repair. He is aware that his utterance needs to be more specific. Before completing his production, he stops the utterance and initiate repair. Then, he completes the repair using inserting. James inserts a new element before the word 'people'.
61/E4/ T1/O8	Ellen : People recognized you? Aldrich : When the- when the video got viral we-people started recognizing us along the street or in the malls, they even recognize us in the restrooms, that's weird. James : Honestly, people, many people do recognize me, especially girls so it feels- it feels awkward when they say that the love me.	√											√										In the middle of James' utterance, James suddenly cuts-off his production and initiates repair. In completing repair, he employs recycling. James repeats his previous utterance, that is, 'it feels'. Then, he continues the utterance without changing the utterance. Recycling is employed in her utterance in order to delay the production.

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62/E4/ T1/O6	Ellen : You'll get used to that. So, the song- you posted the song , it has a lot more meaning now, when you posted the song your dad had not been diagnosed, right? Aldrich : Yeah, he is not yet sick when we posted the video and then after he died with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma.	√									√													Ellen intends to talk about the song which is sung by Aldrich in the video. Before completing the utterance, Ellen cuts-off the on-going utterance and employs aborting. Initially, she says 'the song' but aborts it. Then, she launches another utterance by saying "you posted the song". The new utterance is also aborted. After aborting the utterance twice, Ellen launches a new utterance.
63/E4/ T1/O6	Aldrich : Yeah, he is not yet sick when we posted the video and then after he died with Non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Ellen : In June, right? Aldrich : Yeah, that was in June. It really means a lot to me because I didn't realize that the song would become true. Ellen : I bet he's watching right now, I bet he's gonna be so proud of you. This is pretty amazing. I don't think of- this is- we- we're honored to watch you sing this. Alright, so have start it.	√								√														Ellen's utterance here contains self-initiated self-completed repair. Ellen suddenly stops her utterance after saying "I don't think". She aborts the utterance and launches a new utterance. Yet, the new utterance is also aborted. After aborting her utterance twice, she launches another utterance.
64/E4/ T1/O8	Ellen: I'm so glad we found you. Aldrich : Thank you, I'm so glad too. Ellen : Thank you for posting that. Alright. I know it's your dream, you're wanna learn- you wanna learn guitar and piano , right? Aldrich : Yeah.	√												√										Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair in her utterance. She employs recycling as the strategy to complete repair. She is in the middle of giving a closing speech while gifting Aldrich and James a guitar and a keyboard. Ellen seems to have a difficulty in continuing the utterance because the word she intends to say does not come out immediately. Therefore, she recycles "you wanna learn" before continuing and completing the utterance.

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65/E4/ T4/O17	Ellen : When you’re here last. Ray : No, this is way I think 2004 I think. Ellen : Was it that long ago? Ray : Yes. Man : 2005. Both : 2005 .				√																	√	Previously, Ellen tells Ray Romano that he is the starter of twerking dance. They recall the old episode of <i>Ellen DeGeneres Show</i> where Ray showed people about the different of men's dance and women's dance. Ray says that he shows the dance back in the 2004. Yet, one of the audience, performs other-initiated other-completed repair. He employs clarification and says '2005' to correct Ray's utterance.
66/E4/ T1/O2	Ray : I don’t twerk. When you middle-age you can’t twerk, you don’t, anything TW, I don’t twitter, I don’t twerk, I haven’t seen Twilight movie. There’s an exception, I like Twitch. I like Twitch. Ellen : Well you look great. What do you mean, how old are you when you’re acting like you’re not doing TW things? Ray : I mean a decade- I mean a certain decade, I’m in my fifties and you know what I’m noticing is you don’t really make best friends in your fifties, your friends- your best friends- you have your f- you don’t really make a lot of new friends. But I’m finding in my fifties, I will make friends with you if you’re a doctor, if you’re- if you’re a neat guy and a nerd guy, I will- I’ll go camping with you, I’ll go to your one man show, all the bad things.	√				√																	Ray Romano performs self-initiated self-completed repair in his utterance. He stops the production before its completion to initiate repair. Then, he employs inserting to complete the repair. Ray interrupts the utterance after saying "I mean a decade". Following self-interruption, he re-says the utterance with a new addition to the utterance. Ray adds the word 'certain' before 'decade'. The inserted word function to emphasize the utterance.

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67/E4/ T1/O6	<p>Ellen : Well you look great. What do you mean, how old are you when you're acting like you're not doing TW things?</p> <p>Ray : I mean a decade, I mean a certain decade, I'm in my fifties and you know what I'm noticing is you don't really make best friends in your fifties, your friends- your best friends- you have your friends- you don't really make a lot of new friends. But I'm finding in my fifties, I will make friends with you if you're a doctor, if you're- if you're a neat guy and a nerd guy, I will- I'll go camping with you, I'll go to your one man show, all the bad things.</p>	√									√												Ray experiences a difficulty in expressing his thought. Therefore, he initiates repair by stopping her utterance and employs aborting to complete repair. He leaves the utterance incomplete and launches a new utterance. He aborts his utterance three times before finally can deliver his utterance.
68/E4/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : Yeah. It's funny 'cause it's true, it's always the best play. How is your lovely wife, Anna?</p> <p>Ray : Anna is good, 25 years- we're coming up on 26 years married.</p>	√				√																	Ray intends to say that he has reach 25 years of marriage. However, he cuts-off his utterance before its completion. After interrupts his on-going utterance, he employs replacing. He replaces '25 years' with '26 years'. In employing replacing, Ray also modifies the utterance.
69/E4/ T1/O8	<p>Ray: Thank you. [It works-]</p> <p>Ellen: [Any more] secrets that you can share with us?</p> <p>Ray : Well in this town you know, that's got to be a record in this town</p> <p>Ellen : It is</p> <p>Ray : But, I think it works because if you are someone, you know with 'fame' whatever amount, it's good to be married to someone who is not impressed with that at all. (...)</p>	√											√										Here, Ray stops his production before its completion when he and Ellen talk in overlap. It also indicates that he initiates repair. In the next turn, he completes the repair using recycling and continues the utterance he stopped before.
70/E4/ T3/O1 3	<p>Ellen : Alright, we have to take a break. Hilarious. We'll take a break, we'll come back we'll talk about the twins and the family and more stories like that if you have it.</p> <p>Ray : You mean my kids, right?</p> <p>Ellen : Yeah.</p>			√														√					Here, Ray and Ellen perform other-initiated self-completed repair. Ray does not really sure about the referent of 'the twins' in Ellen's utterance. In the next turn, he initiates repair and asks "you mean my kids, right?". Following Ray's initiation, Ellen provides repair by giving confirmation.

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71/E4/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : You look great, you sound great. Congratulations. I can't wait to hear the outcome on January, right?</p> <p>Jennifer : Yes, January. Check it out.</p> <p>Ellen : But you can go- you can log in to i-tunes to download her new single 'that girl' which I love so much.</p>	√				√																	Ellen asks the audience to download the new song of Jennifer Nettles in <i>i-tunes</i> . At first, she said "you can go", yet she cuts it off. The sudden cut-off indicates that Ellen initiates repair. The self-interruption is followed with replacing as a strategy to complete repair. Ellen replaces 'go' with 'log-in' and continues her production.
72/E4/ T1/O8	<p>Ellen : And you still doing Glee?</p> <p>Amber : Um, yeah. I did the- actually did the um tribute episode. The first episode, the third episode and a tribute episode for Cory.</p>	√											√										Amber performs repair in the middle of her utterance. She intends to say that she shoots tribute episodes for her late partner in <i>Glee</i> . In the middle of her utterance, she experiences a difficulty to say the word she intended. She employs recycling and repeats 'did the' to delay her utterance while she tries to find the intended word.
73/E4/ T1/O2	<p>Amber : It was but, you know it was very hard for us. It was very hard for us because we got to sing, you know. And and kind of express to him the song that we're doing, how we felt about him and Ryan, Brad and Ian they just such an excellent job writing the script and the fans they'll gonna be able to say goodbye to Cory and say goodbye to Finn also because we have to say goodbye to their character since he's not gonna be there anymore but it's such a great episode.</p> <p>Ellen : Was it hard for you all, I mean did you have breakdown and cry? You must've- you all must've cry.</p> <p>Amber : Yeah I did. Singing- singing the song to him, this specific song that I'm singing.</p>	√					√																Ellen and Amber discuss the late actor in <i>Glee</i> which died due to overdose. Ellen intends to ask whether Amber cries after hearing the news. Yet, she cuts-off the utterance then employs inserting. She adds the word 'all' before 'must have cry'. By inserting a new word, Ellen changes the referent in her question.

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		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
74/E4/ T1/O1	Ellen : He was here and he had a great sense of humor, I mean he really was a funny guy and sweet guy and they must have been shock to hear the news. Amber : Yes, cause I- we- you know I had no idea. I mean, he's passed now and I just try to think of the good memories and there's a lot because he was a wonderful person and I know you guys had him on the show a lot, I watch everytime he was on.	√				√																	Amber shares her thought about the news related to her late partner in <i>Glee</i> . In the beginning of her production, she caught a problem in her utterance. Later, she performs self-initiated self-completed repair. Amber interrupts the unfinished utterance and then completes the repair using replacing. She replaces the word 'I' with 'we'. However, after replacing 'I' with 'we', she performs replacing once again. She substitutes 'we' with 'I'.
75/E5/ T1/O1	Ellen : So you- and you're working- actually, you're shooting the show on the same lot that you worked on when you're a writer assistant.	√				√																	Here, Ellen performs self-initiated self-completed repair. At first, she says "You're working". Before her utterance reaches completion, she cut it off. The sudden cut-off indicates that Ellen initiates repair. Following the cut-off, she replaces the word 'working' with the word 'shooting'.
76/E5/ T1/O5	Ellen : Making feel it is right away. It's a hilarious show, it's getting great reviews, I'm happy to hear that, because we need a show like that in the air right now. Really really funny. Andy : Thank you. Ellen : It reminds me of, I don't know if this is way before your time but Police Squads , that was on for a little while. Andy : Surely, yeah <i>Police Squads</i> .	√								√													Ellen discusses Andy Samberg's new show which is similar to a comedy show aired in a long time. In her utterance, she intends to mention the name of the show. However, she realizes that Andy Samberg might not know about the show because it was aired a long time ago. In order to show her awareness, she performs parenthesizing. She adds a new clause in her utterance and provides Andy an information that the show she is going to tell is an old show.
77/E5/ T1/O1	Ellen : Right, which is a hilarious song. Alright, we gonna take a break, we gonna do a- we gonna play a game . It's a team base for your show. And I think it would be fun.	√				√																	Ellen tells the audience that she and the guests will play a game after the comercial break. Before completing her utterance, she interrupts the on-going utterance to initiate repair and then she performs replacing to complete repair. Ellen substitutes the word 'do' with 'play' because 'play' is considered more suitable than 'do'.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
78/E5/ T1/O1	Ellen : And this one- and what is this, what is the theme? What is the name of the song? Mel : It's called 'for once in my life'.	√				√																	Here, Ellen employs replacing as repair strategy. At first, Ellen says "What is this", yet she repeats her question and replaces the word 'it' with 'the theme'. Ellen once again employs replacing and substitutes 'the theme' with 'the name of the song'. Ellen employs replacing to give a more clear referent.
79/E5/ T2/O4	Ellen : I was gonna ask you, so when you had this reunion with the Spice Girls for- for London- Mel : Olympic. Ellen : For the Olympic.		√						√														Ellen is about to ask Mel.B about her performance with Spice Girls in London Olympic. Ellen experiences a difficulty in completing the utterance and tries to search the word. However, Mel.B who realizes the problem employs repair in the next turn. She completes Ellen's utterance by saying 'Olympic'.
80/E5/ T3/O1 6	Ellen : For the Olympic, was that- so how long had it been since you- well that was a huge stage but how long had it been since you were on stage? [Just you.] Mel : [Performing together?] Oh, just me? Ellen : Well, not together. Of course. Yeah, but you.			√																	√		Here, Mel.B and Ellen perform other-initiated self-completed repair. Ellen asks Mel.B when the last time she performed on stage. Mel.B is unsure with the question, therefore she initiates repair by asking "performing together?". Following her initiation, Ellen gives repair completion by employing combination, i.e. rejection and confirmation.
81/E5/ T1/O1	Ellen : Well you look sound as 'people, I can do that', you know. But it is really really good. So obviously you must been or just be on stage number one much less that's all of you together again. Mel : I was the one that started off the song for the Olympic. So all of the girls walk by me said don't s-messed it up I can't say the word on TV but you can get the drift because I'm the one that open up the song. So I was really nervous, super super nervous but it went well. Thank God.	√				√																	Mel.B talks about the performance of Spice Girls in London Olympic. In the middle of her utterance, she employs self-initiated self-completed repair. She cuts-off her utterance after uttering the initial of the word. Then, she employs replacing to complete repair. She replaces 's' with 'messed up'. Mel.B employs replacing because the previous unfinished word is not appropriate to say in a broadcast.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17		
82/E5/ T1/O8	<p>Ellen : So, the 9 years old and 14 years old how do you feel about, cause I think I saw you talking about these whole things with the VMAs, how do you feel, what’s going on with music today and do you- do you shouted your daughter for watching those stuffs. What’s going on?</p> <p>Mel : Well, we might kids around music since the world go you know they’ve been taught with us, there are many different artists. The VMAs is meant to be quite shocking, so if you don’t want your kids to watch it, don’t- you know don’t watch it with them.</p>	√										√												Here, both Ellen and Mel.B perform self-initiated self-completed repair. Both Ellen and Mel.B experience a difficulty in expressing their thought. They employ recycling to complete the repair. Ellen recycles the words 'do you' while Mel.B recycles the word 'don't'. By recycling the utterance, they delay the production.
83/E5/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : Alright, first of all I will say that you are a very brave man and congratulations on having the strength to make a statement like that cause I know this is a tough industry to embrace that but they have embrace it, right?</p> <p>Fred : Absolutely but I’ll- let me just start by saying that if it wasn’t for you, paving the way for someone like me I wouldn’t have came out, so I just wanna just say thank you. Thank you very much, from my heart.</p>	√				√																		Fred performs self-initiated self-completed repair in his utterance. He initiates repair by cutting off his on-going utteranceon the words 'I will'. After that, he employs replacing as the strategy to complete repair. He replaces 'I will' with 'let me'.

CODE	DATA	Types of Repair				Repair Operations																	DISCUSSION
		T1	T2	T3	T4	O1	O2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9	O10	O11	O12	O13	O14	O15	O16	O17	
84/E5/ T1/O1	<p>Ellen : It's surprising, right? You have all this fear of what other gonna do and how the gonna react and you don't live your life authentically, truthfully, out of fear and then you do something and that's just the best easiest thing in the world to do.</p> <p>Fred : Ellen, I was terrified.</p> <p>Ellen : Yeah, I bet.</p> <p>Fred : Terrified. Once I was done, I said to myself holy crap, what the hell that I just do. I mean honestly, I mean, so when I got in my limo I went straight to the hotel and I didn't wanna talk to anybody, you know. And I was deathly afraid, you know. So, I called one of my friends from New York, his nickname's trouble, so I- he helped me out.</p>	√				√																	<p>Fred Rosser recalls the time when he confessed to the public that he is a gay. He tells Ellen that he is scared and regrets his action therefore he asks his friend for help. In the middle of explaining, he experiences slip of the tongue. He intends to say "he helped me out", however the word does not come as he wanted. The word that comes out is 'I' instead of 'he'. He employs replacing to complete repair. He replaces the word 'I' with 'he'.</p>
85/E5/ T1/O5	<p>Fred : Terrified. Once I was done, I said to myself holy crap, what the hell that I just do. I mean honestly, I mean, so when I got in my limo I went straight to the hotel and I didn't wanna talk to anybody, you know. And I was deathly afraid, you know. So, I called one of my friends from New York, his nickname's trouble, so I- he helped me out.</p> <p>Ellen : That's why you called</p> <p>Fred : Yeah. I'm shocked, his name's trouble you know. We used to rushed back in the miles of level squad but I called him up and he said, you need to call someone from WWE and I called someone from WWE and they were very supportive, they said 'don't worry about it, everything is gonna be okay' but the next day I had to do a Be A Star I would- be a star is, it's a show that talks about respect and it's anti-bullying campaign and I wasn't do it on the next day I couldn't do it, you know. (...)</p>	√								√													<p>Fred shares his feeling about confessing to the public that he is gay. Then, he tells Ellen that after his confession, he needs to attend an event named <i>Be A Star</i>. He is aware that Ellen and the audiences may not know what <i>Be a Star</i> is. Thus, before completing his utterance, he interrupts the utterance to initiate repair. He employs parenthesizing as the strategy to complete repair. He inserts a clause which explains about <i>Be A Star</i>. After employing parenthesizing, he returns to the pre-parenthetical utterance and continues the utterance.</p>
TOTAL =		85	4	4	2	20	8	1	3	5	12	0	17	4	7	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	

Appendix 2. *Surat Pernyataan Triangulasi*

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Ana Shofia Amalia

NIM : 10211141037

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah
(skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Debby Yunita Saputri

NIM : 10211144011

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Yogyakarta, 6 Juli 2015

Triangulator,

Ana Shofia Amalia

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Mutia Fitriani
NIM : 10211141031
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah
(skripsi) dari mahasiswa

Nama : Debby Yunita Saputri
NIM : 10211144011
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni

Yogyakarta, 6 Juli 2015

Triangulator,

Mutia Fitriani